

Labour Force Survey, May 2020

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Measuring labour market impacts as COVID-19 restrictions gradually ease

Beginning in mid-March, a number of travel restrictions, business closures and physical distancing measures were put in place in Canada in response to COVID-19. These actions, taken by various levels of government to protect public health, amounted to an intentional shutdown of the economy. As of mid-April, this shutdown had resulted in an unprecedented shock to the Canadian labour market, including employment losses of more than 3 million. Statistics Canada continues to measure the impact of COVID-19 on the labour market as restrictions gradually ease in various parts of the country.

Labour Force Survey (LFS) results for May reflect labour market conditions as of the week of May 10 to May 16. By then, some provinces had begun to re-evaluate and gradually ease public health and other restrictions, including allowing some non-essential businesses to re-open. These provinces included British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Quebec and the Atlantic provinces with the exception of Nova Scotia. In contrast, the COVID-19 economic shutdown was still largely in place in Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia as of mid-May.

The gradual easing of COVID-19 restrictions and the re-opening of the economy presents both opportunities and challenges for employers and workers. For employers, this includes adapting workplaces while adjusting to disruptions in global supply chains and uncertainties in consumer demand. For workers, the challenges vary, from returning to a previous employer, to looking for a new job, adapting to new ways of working, or making child care arrangements.

Measuring the labour market during exceptional times: ongoing survey enhancements

To fully measure the shock to the Canadian labour market resulting from the COVID-19 economic shutdown, a series of survey enhancements were introduced in April and continued in May, 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 and April, the analysis included in this release integrates a number of indicators and sources. This includes the internationally standardized concepts of 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.

Data from the LFS are based on a sample of more than 50,000 households every month. In May, 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 more than 40,000 households, 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

Labour market responds as COVID-19 restrictions gradually ease	
<p>From February to April, employment fell by more than 3 million.</p> <p>The number of Canadians who remained employed but worked less than half their usual hours increased by 2.5 million, bringing the total impact of COVID-19 to 5.5 million.</p>	<p>Employment rose by 290,000 (+1.8%) in May and COVID-related absences fell by 292,000 (-8.6%).</p> <p>This represented a recovery of 10.6% of the COVID-related employment losses and absences recorded from February to April.</p>
<p>In April, the unemployment rate reached 13.0%, driven by a large number of temporary layoffs.</p>	<p>In May, the number of temporary layoffs stabilised but the unemployment rate increased to 13.7% as some Canadians re-entered the labour market looking for work.</p>
<p>From February to April, the number of people in the labour force fell by 1.7 million people, including 1.1 million who had recently worked and wanted a job but didn't look for one.</p>	<p>In May, the labour force expanded by 491,000, including an increase of 201,000 in the number of unemployed people.</p> <p>More than one-third of the potential labour force remained underutilised in May.</p>

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

Infographic 2 – Highlights part 2

Employment picture varies widely by sector and province	
By mid-March, the impact of COVID-19 was largely confined to the services-producing sector . By mid-April, the impact had spread to construction and manufacturing.	In May, employment increased more strongly in the goods-producing sector (+165,000; +5.0%) than in the services-producing sector (+125,000; +1.0%).
In April, 5 million Canadians worked most of their hours from home, including more than 3 million who had adapted to the COVID-19 economic shutdown by beginning to work from home .	In May, the number of Canadians working from home was little changed. As COVID-19 restrictions eased, the number of Canadians working at locations other than home increased by 800,000 , including in some hard-hit service industries such as accommodation and food services and wholesale and retail trade.
From February to April, employment fell in all provinces .	In May, employment changes varied across provinces , from an increase of 231,000 (+6.5%) in Quebec to a decrease of 65,000 (-1.0%) in Ontario.

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

Infographic 3 – Highlights part 3

COVID-19 continues to have unequal labour market impacts	
From February to April, employment among lower-wage workers fell by 38.1%, compared to a drop of 12.7% for all other paid employees.	In May, lower-wage work rebounded more quickly than overall employment , increasing by 134,000 (+6.7%). This represented a recovery of a little more than one-tenth of losses in lower-wage work experienced from February to April.
Women were harder hit at the beginning of the COVID-19 economic shutdown. By April, employment losses were similar for women (-1,537,000; -16.9%) and men (-1,468,000; -14.6%).	Total employment increased more than twice as fast among men (+2.4% or +206,000) than women (+1.1% or +84,000) in May.
Each summer, students enter the labour market temporarily before returning to school in the fall. In May 2019, the unemployment rate among returning students was 13.8%.	In May 2020, the unemployment rate for returning students surged to 40.3% . On a year-over-year basis, employment among returning students was down 438,000 (-39.7%).

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

Labour market responds as COVID-19 restrictions gradually ease

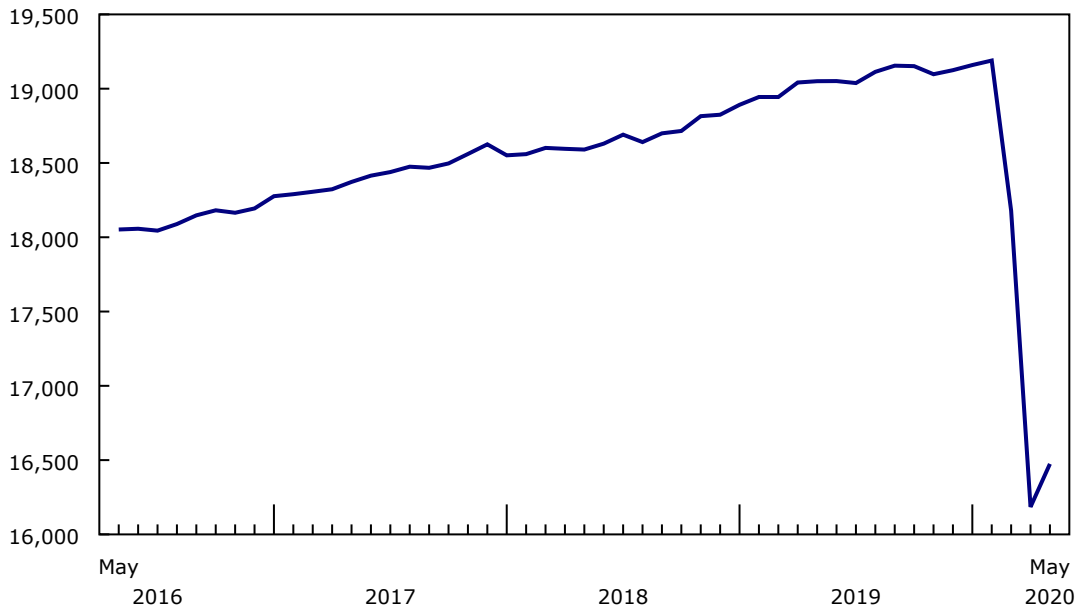
Employment rebounds and absences from work drop

From February to April, 5.5 million Canadian workers were affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown. This included a drop in employment of 3.0 million and a COVID-19-related increase in absences from work of 2.5 million.

In May, employment rose by 290,000 (+1.8%), while the number of people who worked less than half their usual hours dropped by 292,000 (-8.6%). Combined, these changes in the labour market represented a recovery of 10.6% of the COVID-19-related employment losses and absences recorded in the previous two months.

**Chart 1
Employment declines halt in May**

employment (thousands)



Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-01.

Three-quarters of the employment gains from April to May were in full-time work (+219,000 or +1.6%). Compared with February, full-time employment was down 11.1% in May, while part-time work was down 27.6%.

Little change in the number of self-employed workers in May, but reduced hours continue

In May, the total number of self-employed workers held steady, following a decline of 79,000 (-2.7%) from February to April. For self-employed workers, the impact of the COVID-19 shutdown has been felt primarily through a significant loss of hours rather than a loss of employment. In May, 42.9% of self-employed workers worked less than half their usual hours for COVID-19-related reasons, a drop from 50.2% in April (not adjusted for seasonality).

Self-employed people who were away from work continued to be relatively harder hit financially than employees. Self-employed people who lost hours continued to be less likely to be paid than employees in the same situation. In May, among incorporated self-employed workers who worked zero hours for COVID-19-related reasons, less than 1 in 10 (7.8%) received pay (not adjusted for seasonality). This compared with less than 1 in 4 (23.1%) employees who worked zero hours (not adjusted for seasonality).

As some businesses re-open, more Canadians are working from a location other than home

The easing of COVID-19 restrictions and workplace adaptations have allowed some Canadians who are unable to work from home to begin returning to work, either at their previous workplaces or in new jobs. In May, 8.0 million Canadians who worked at least half of their usual hours worked at a location other than home, up from 7.2 million in April.

At the same time, the number of Canadians who worked at least half their usual hours and who worked from home was little changed at 4.9 million, as those who were able to work from home continued to do so.

In May, increases in both employment and hours worked were observed in a range of industries, including those where working from home is less practical due to occupation-related requirements to come into close physical contact with others, such as co-workers, clients and the public. This includes accommodation and food services, and wholesale and retail trade, the two industries where March and April employment losses were greatest.

Unemployment rate reaches record high as restrictions ease and more Canadians look for work

The unemployment rate was 13.7% in May, the highest rate recorded since comparable data became available in 1976. In February, prior to the COVID-19 economic shutdown, the unemployment rate was 5.6%. It increased to 7.8% in March and 13.0% in April.

Infographic 4 – Unemployment rate at record high



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

From February to April, the total number of unemployed Canadians more than doubled. This COVID-19-related surge was driven by temporary layoffs, with the vast majority of the newly-unemployed expecting to return to their previous job within six months and not necessarily actively looking for another job. At the same time, large increases were recorded in the number of people who wanted to work but did not meet the definition of unemployed because they did not actively look for a job, presumably because of the restrictions and economic conditions associated with COVID-19.

In May, unemployment grew more slowly (+201,000; +8.3%) than in the previous two months and there was little change in the number of people on temporary layoff. Growth in unemployment was driven instead by an increase in job seekers, especially re-entrants to the labour force who had worked within the past year (not seasonally adjusted).

The May increase in the number of people looking for work was recorded among core-aged people (aged 25 to 54) and youth (aged 15 to 24), including students entering the summer labour market (not seasonally adjusted). This likely reflects a combination of factors, including young people starting to look for work as the COVID-19 economic shutdown evolves, and the requirements associated with temporary economic support measures for students, which include a requirement that applicants be actively looking for work.

The number of Canadians who wanted to work but did not look for a job remained high in May, falling from 1.5 million in April to 1.4 million. Of those within this group who might start looking for work in the coming months, the proportion of men (51.8%) and women (48.2%) was about the same. About 4 in 10 (38.9%) people in this group had a high school diploma or less (not seasonally adjusted). A similar proportion (42.3%) had a post-secondary certificate or diploma below a bachelor's degree.

Including the group who wanted to work but were not looking for work—without distinguishing how recently they last worked—would result in an adjusted unemployment rate of 19.6% in May, unchanged from April.

Summary: Labour force grows, but more than one-third of potential labour force remains underutilized

From March to April, the labour force—the total of all those who are either employed or unemployed—dropped by 1.7 million (-8.5%). In May, this trend reversed and the labour force increased by 491,000 (+2.6%), as employment began to rebound (+290,000; +1.8%) and unemployment increased (+201,000; +8.3%) as more Canadians looked for work.

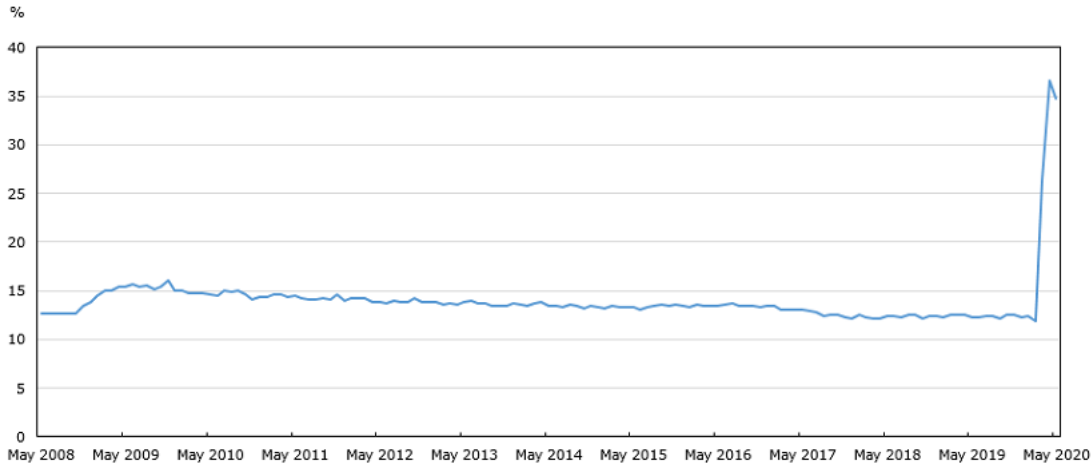
The labour force participation rate—a measure of all those who are employed or unemployed as a proportion of the entire working-age population—increased 1.6 percentage points to 61.4% in May, but remained well below the pre-COVID-19 February rate of 65.5%.

While the labour force participation rate increased, a significant segment of the potential labour force remained underutilized in May. The "labour underutilization rate" combines those who were unemployed; those who were not in the labour force but who wanted a job and did not look for one; and those who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours.

In May, more than one-third (34.8%) of the potential labour force was fully or partially underutilized, down slightly from 36.6% in April, but considerably higher than the 11.9% observed in February.

The underutilization rate was 51.8% for youth aged 15 to 24; 31.3% for people in the core working ages of 25 to 54; and 35.0% for people aged 55 and older.

Infographic 5 – More than one-third of the potential labour force was underutilized in May



Note(s): Labour underutilization rate (specific definition to measure the COVID-19 impact) 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 for reasons likely related to COVID-19 as a proportion of the potential labour force.

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

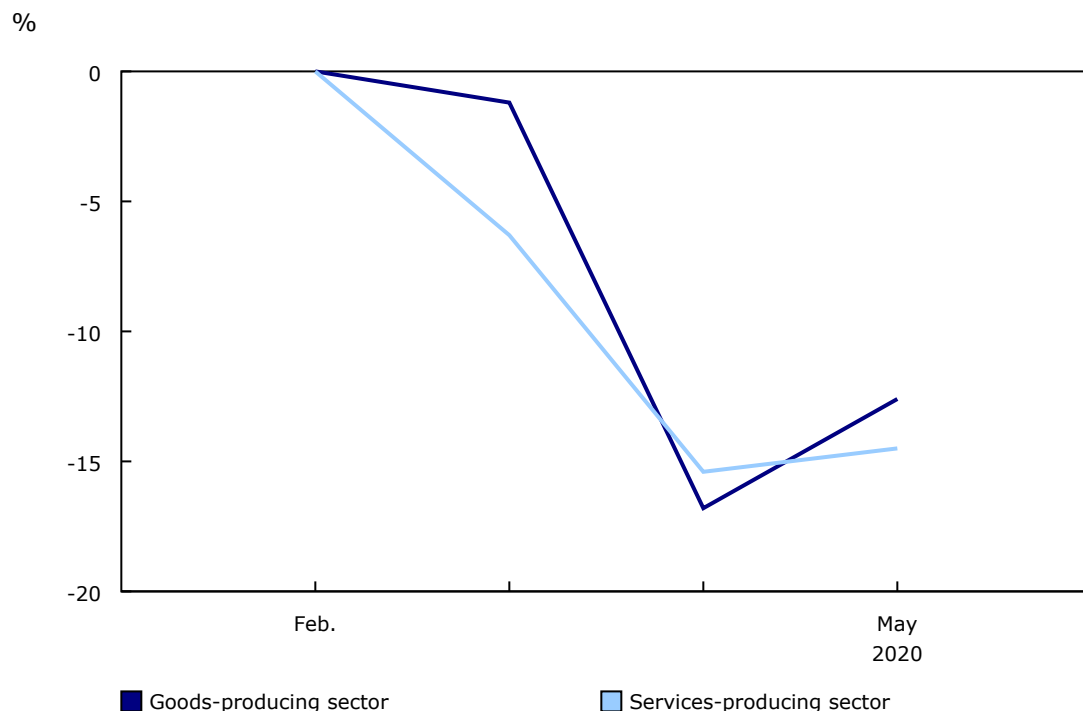
Employment picture varies widely by sector and province

In the early days of restrictions being lifted, employment rebounds more strongly in goods-producing sector

Unlike previous economic downturns, the impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown was felt first in the services-producing sector. Results from the March LFS, reflecting labour market conditions during the week of March 15 to March 21 showed widespread job losses in the services sector and minimal impact on the goods-producing sector. Results from the March Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH) indicate that the impact had spread to goods-producing industries including construction and manufacturing by the last week of March. The April LFS also showed the spread into the goods-producing sector.

In May, employment rebounded more strongly in the goods-producing sector (+5.0% or +165,000) than in the services-producing sector (+1.0% or +125,000).

Chart 2
Employment changes indexed to February 2020 by sector, Canada



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

Total hours worked increase at faster pace than employment

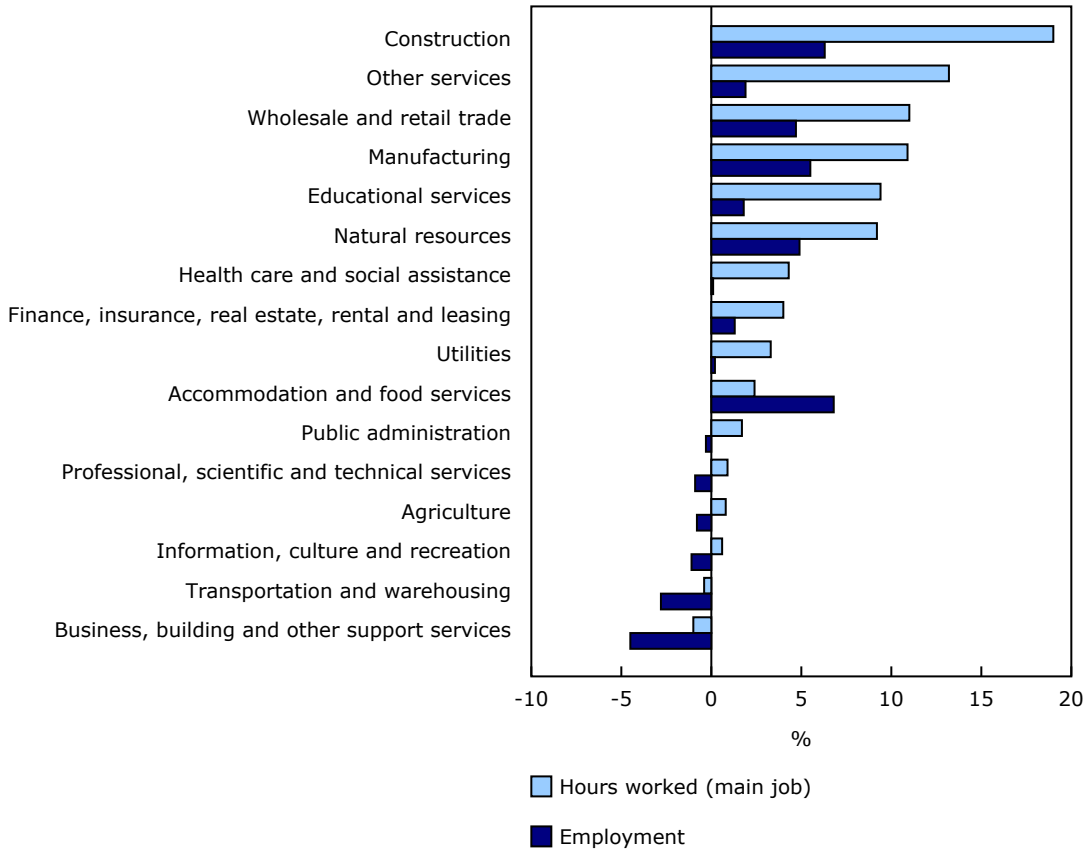
As COVID-19 restrictions are eased and economic activity increases, employers can be expected to respond, where possible, through a combination of increasing the hours of existing employees, bringing back employees from layoff, and adding new workers. In May, total hours worked across all industries grew by 6.3%, compared with an increase of 1.8% (+290,000) in employment. The May increase in hours worked followed a cumulative decline of 27.7% from February to April.

Total hours worked rose in most industries, led by construction (+19.0%); other services (+13.2%); wholesale and retail trade (+11.0%); manufacturing (+10.9%); educational services (+9.4%) and natural resources (+9.2%). In each of these industries, the growth in total hours worked was greater than the growth in employment.

The accommodation and food services industry experienced a greater drop in employment from February to April than any other industry. In May, the increase in total hours worked (+2.4%) was less than the growth in employment (+6.8%), possibly an indication that employers' initial adaptation to the easing of COVID-19 restrictions involved re-hiring former employees or finding new workers.

Overall, the average hours worked in Canada rose slightly to 29.5 hours in May, compared with 28.2 in April. The average hours worked still remains well below the average of 33.0 hours observed in February.

Chart 3
Changes in employment and actual hours worked by industry, Canada, April to May 2020

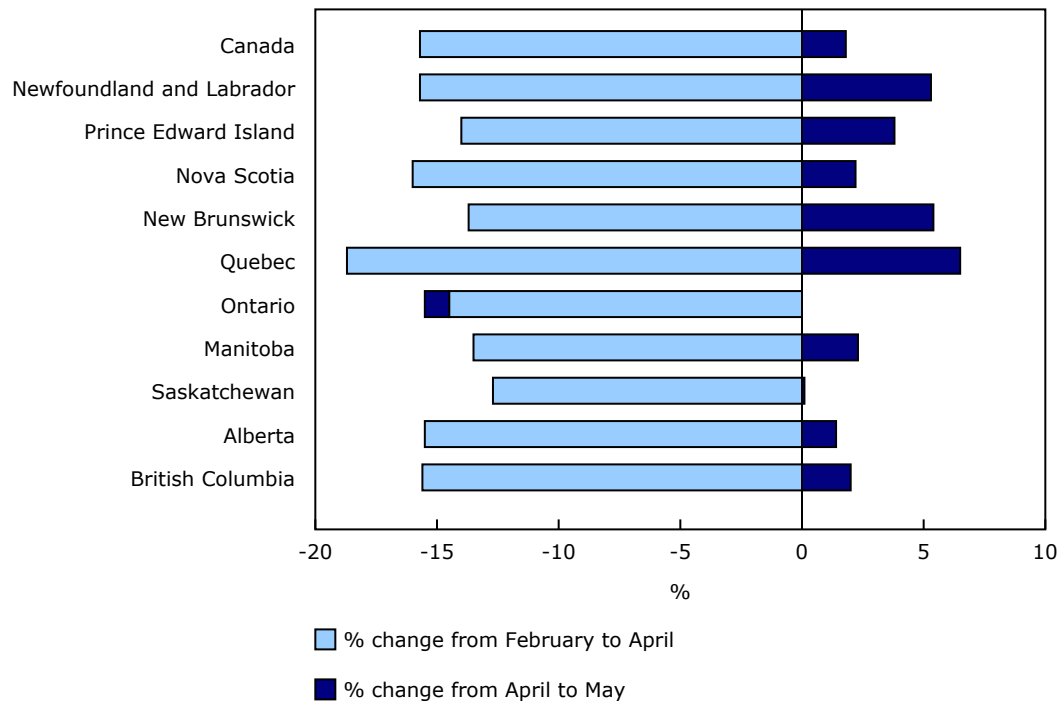


Source(s): Tables [14-10-0287-01](#) and [14-10-0289-01](#).

Wide variation in provincial labour markets reflect differences in easing of restrictions

Employment changes and labour market conditions varied widely by province in May, reflecting differences in the extent to which jurisdictions had eased COVID-19 restrictions as of the reference week of May 10 to May 16. To examine recent trends in provincial labour markets, visit the "[Labour Force Survey in brief: Interactive app.](#)"

Chart 4
Variations in provincial employment reflect easing of COVID-19 restrictions



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

Quebec accounts for nearly 80% of overall employment gains in May

From April to May, employment in Quebec increased by 231,000 (+6.5%) and the proportion of workers who worked less than half their usual work hours for COVID-19-related reasons declined by 6.6 percentage points to 19.3%. The increase in employment was the largest gain among the provinces and represented a recovery of nearly 30% of the cumulative losses recorded in March and April.

The number of people who were on temporary layoff declined, pushing the unemployment rate in the province down by 3.3 percentage points to 13.7%.

The Quebec provincial government eased restrictions on business activity before the LFS reference week of May 10 to May 16, notably in construction from mid-April, and in retail trade and manufacturing outside Montréal from May 4.

The proportion of workers working from a location other than home increased from 60% in April to 65% in May. The largest employment increases in Quebec were in construction (+58,000), manufacturing (+56,000) and wholesale and retail trade (+54,000), three industries with a relatively high proportion of jobs that are difficult to do from home.

Employment increased by 97,000 (+5.3%) within the Montréal census metropolitan area.

Employment declines continue in Ontario, but at a slower pace

Ontario was the only province where employment continued to fall in May. This is consistent with the fact that most restrictions on economic activity remained in place in Ontario during the LFS reference week of May 10 to May 16.

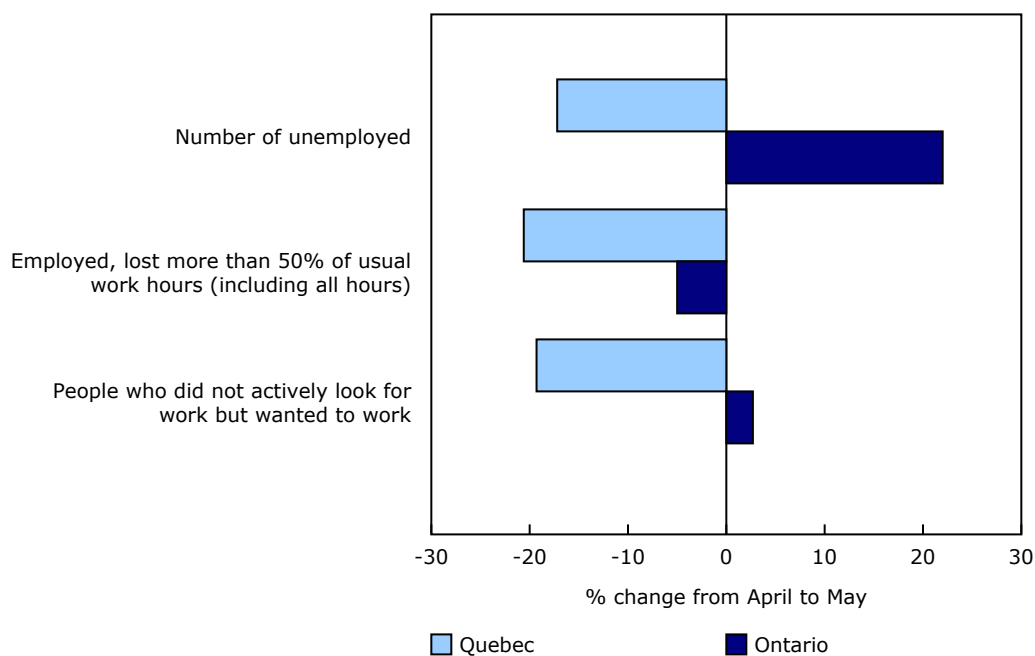
While employment declined in Ontario in May (-65,000), it did so at a much slower pace than in March (-403,000) and April (-689,000). All of the employment decline in the province in May was in the services-producing sector (-80,000). At the same time, employment rose by 15,000 in the goods-producing sector, driven by manufacturing (+14,000).

The proportion of employed people in Ontario who worked less than half their usual hours declined from 22.1% in April to 21.2% in May.

In Ontario, 55% of workers worked from a location other than home in May, the lowest proportion of all provinces and little changed from April.

As most restrictions on economic activity remained in place in Ontario, the number of people who were not in the labour force but wanted to work and did not look for a job was little changed. The unemployment rate continued its upward trend, rising from 11.3% in April to 13.6% in May.

Chart 5
Quebec gradually reopens its economy, while Ontario maintains restrictions



Source(s): Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation.

Employment picture is mixed, with some gains or little change in Western provinces

Employment in British Columbia increased by 43,000 in May and the unemployment rate rose 1.9 percentage points to 13.4%, as more people looked for work. Almost all of the employment increase in the province was in the services-producing sector (+41,000), led by accommodation and food services (+12,000), educational services (+12,000), and wholesale and retail trade (+12,000).

British Columbia announced a first phase of reopening on May 6, with a plan to lift restrictions on non-essential medical services and parts of the retail trade industry starting May 19, after the LFS reference week.

The number of employed people in Alberta grew by 28,000 in May, following a cumulative decline of 361,000 from February to April. The employment increase in the province was entirely driven by the services-producing sector (+33,000). The unemployment rate increased 2.1 percentage points to 15.5%.

Alberta allowed some businesses such as restaurants and non-essential shops to start operating from May 14.

In Manitoba, employment increased by 13,000 in May. At the same time, the proportion of employed Manitobans who worked less than half their usual hours fell by 1.7 percentage points to 12.9%. In May, most of the employment increase in Manitoba was in the services-producing sector (+12,000), the majority of which was in wholesale and retail trade (+7,000).

On May 4, Manitoba allowed a number of services businesses to resume their activities, with limited occupancy and physical distancing requirements.

There was little change in overall employment in Saskatchewan. Increases in wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing and accommodation and food services were offset by declines in many sectors, led by information, culture and recreation as well as in construction.

Employment increases in all Atlantic provinces

With the exception of Nova Scotia, provincial governments in the Atlantic provinces started to ease restrictions in early May, with New Brunswick reopening most of its economy from May 8. The number of employed people increased in New Brunswick (+17,000), Newfoundland and Labrador (+10,000), Nova Scotia (+8,600) and Prince Edward Island (+2,600).

COVID-19 continues to have unequal labour market impacts

Lower-wage jobs rebound the most with the initial easing of COVID-19 restrictions

In March and April, the federal government response to the COVID-19 global pandemic included the introduction of a number of temporary economic support measures. In addition to offering immediate financial support, these measures encouraged workers to adhere to public health physical distancing directives, either by working from home where possible or by stopping work.

Over March and April, the impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown on employment was most immediate and severe on industries where working from home was less practical and on lower-wage workers. Employees who earned less than two-thirds of the 2019 annual median wage of \$24.04/hour experienced a 38.1% drop in employment, compared with a decline of 12.7% for all other paid employees (not adjusted for seasonality).

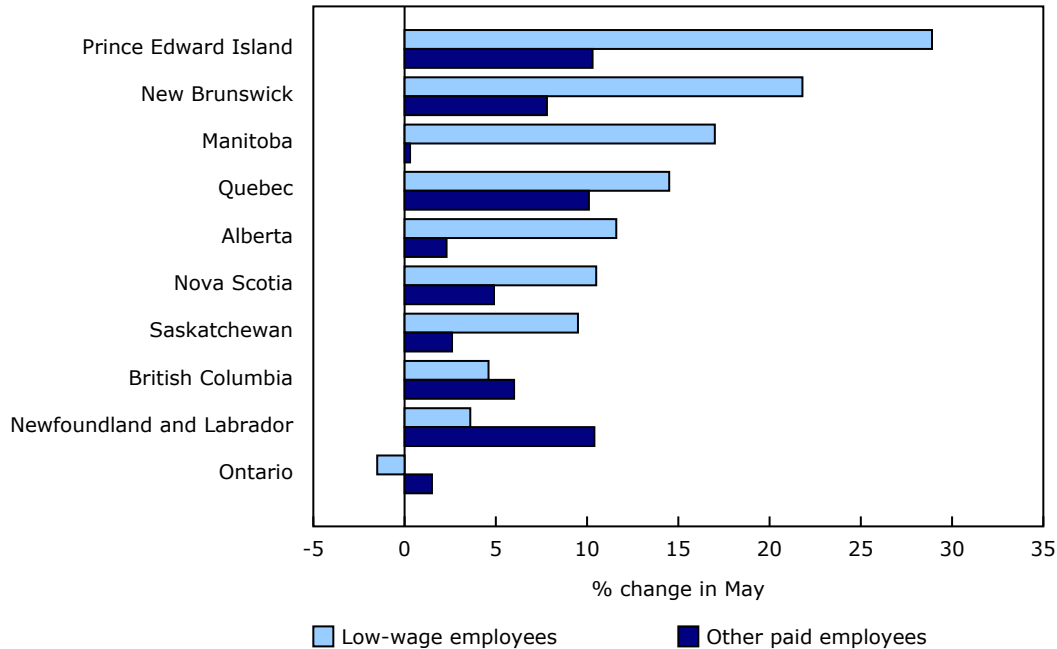
As COVID-19 restrictions were eased in some parts of the country and overall employment rebounded by 1.8% in May, lower-wage jobs increased by 134,000 (+6.7%), a recovery of a little more than one-tenth of the losses experienced in March and April. The May increases were concentrated in wholesale and retail trade, and accommodation and food services (not adjusted for seasonality).

Employment increases among lower-wage workers were most notable in provinces where initial easing of COVID-19 restrictions had begun, including Prince Edward Island (+28.9%), New Brunswick (+21.8%), Manitoba (+17.0%) and Quebec (+14.5%).

Despite the increase in employment, low-wage workers continue to have a higher share of people working less than half of their usual hours for COVID-19-related reasons, compared with all other paid employees. In May, 24.3% of all low-wage workers worked less than 50% of their usual hours, compared with 9.6% for all other paid employees.

The rebound in lower-wage work in May was stronger among men (+10.7% or +93,000) than women (+3.6% or +41,000) (not adjusted for seasonality), meaning that one-fifth (20.5%) of the low-wage employment losses seen in March and April were recovered among men, compared with 5.2% among women.

Chart 6
Employment change for paid employees by wage level and province, April to May 2020, not adjusted for seasonality



Note(s): Low-wage employees are those earning less than two thirds of the 2019 annual median wage of \$24.04/hour.
Source(s): Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation.

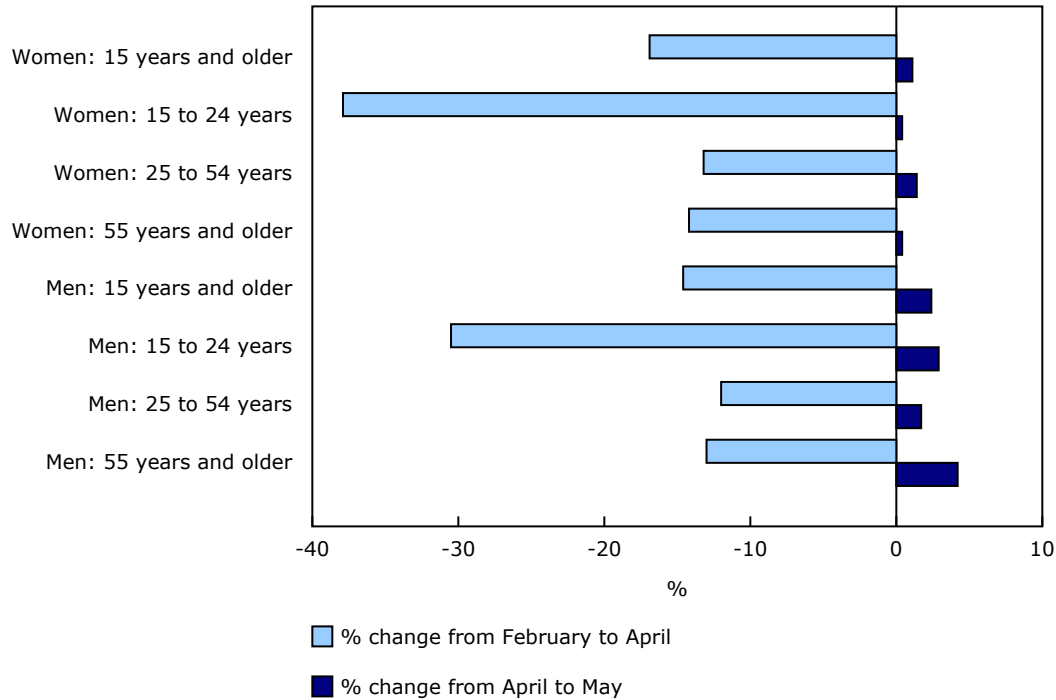
Men see greater employment increases than women in May

The difference in the strength of the rebound for men and women in low-wage work was also seen for total employment.

Total employment increased more than twice as fast among men (+2.4% or +206,000) than women (+1.1% or +84,000) in May, resulting in a greater proportion of the employment losses experienced in March and April being recovered among men (14.0%) compared with women (5.4%). This is consistent with the more rapid increase in goods-producing industries, which account for a greater proportion of male employment (30.9%) than female employment (9.9%).

The quicker pace of employment growth among men in May can be seen across the three major age groups. The most notable difference was for those aged 55 and older, where employment increased by 4.2% (+85,000) among men, while it was little changed among women.

Chart 7
Employment change by sex and age group, Canada, February to May 2020



Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-01.

Among parents, women see less employment increase than men and are more likely to lose hours

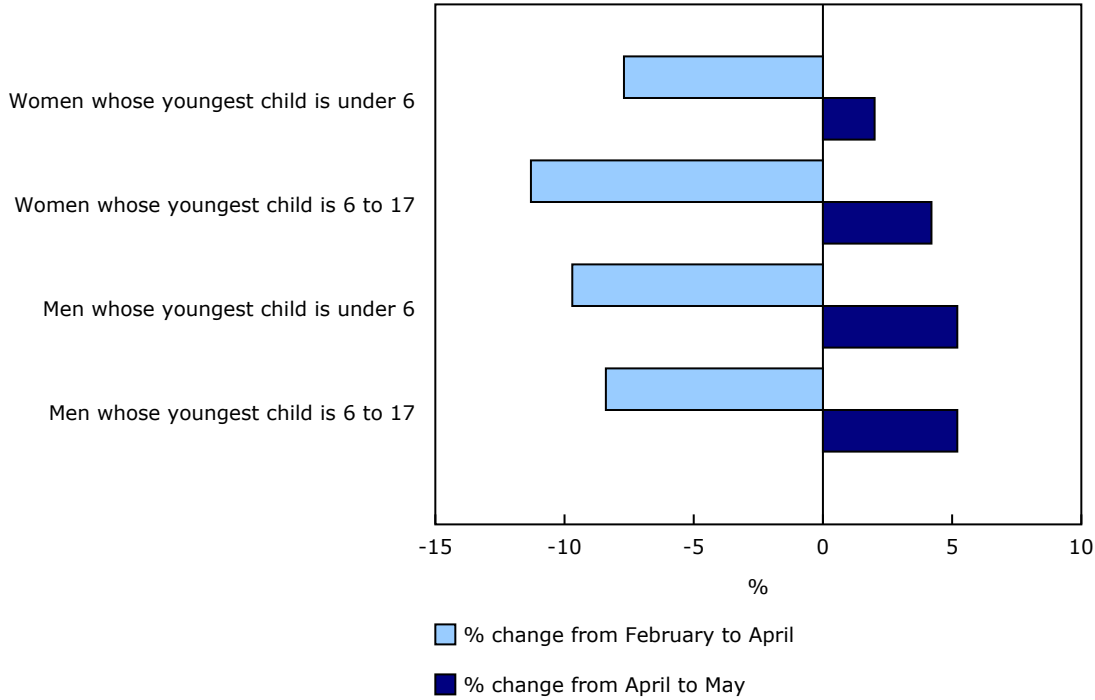
Unadjusted for seasonality, employment increased by 2.0% (+21,000) in May among core-aged women with at least one child under age 6, compared with an increase of 4.2% (+62,000) for those whose youngest child was aged 6 to 17. Employment gains were higher for their male counterparts, with a 5.2% increase (+62,000) among men with at least one pre-school-aged child, and a similar increase (+5.2% or +72,000) for those whose youngest child was aged 6 to 17.

In May, 18.0% of core-aged women with children under 18 worked less than half their usual hours, compared with 14.3% of their male counterparts. While both of these shares remain much higher than what is typically seen, the fact that women are more likely to be absent from work than men is a long-standing trend that has not changed during the COVID-19 period.

As more COVID-19 restrictions are eased in the coming months, labour market outcomes of men and women with children will continue to be monitored.

Chart 8

Employment change among people aged 25 to 54 with at least one child under 18 in the household, by sex, and age of youngest child, February to May 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

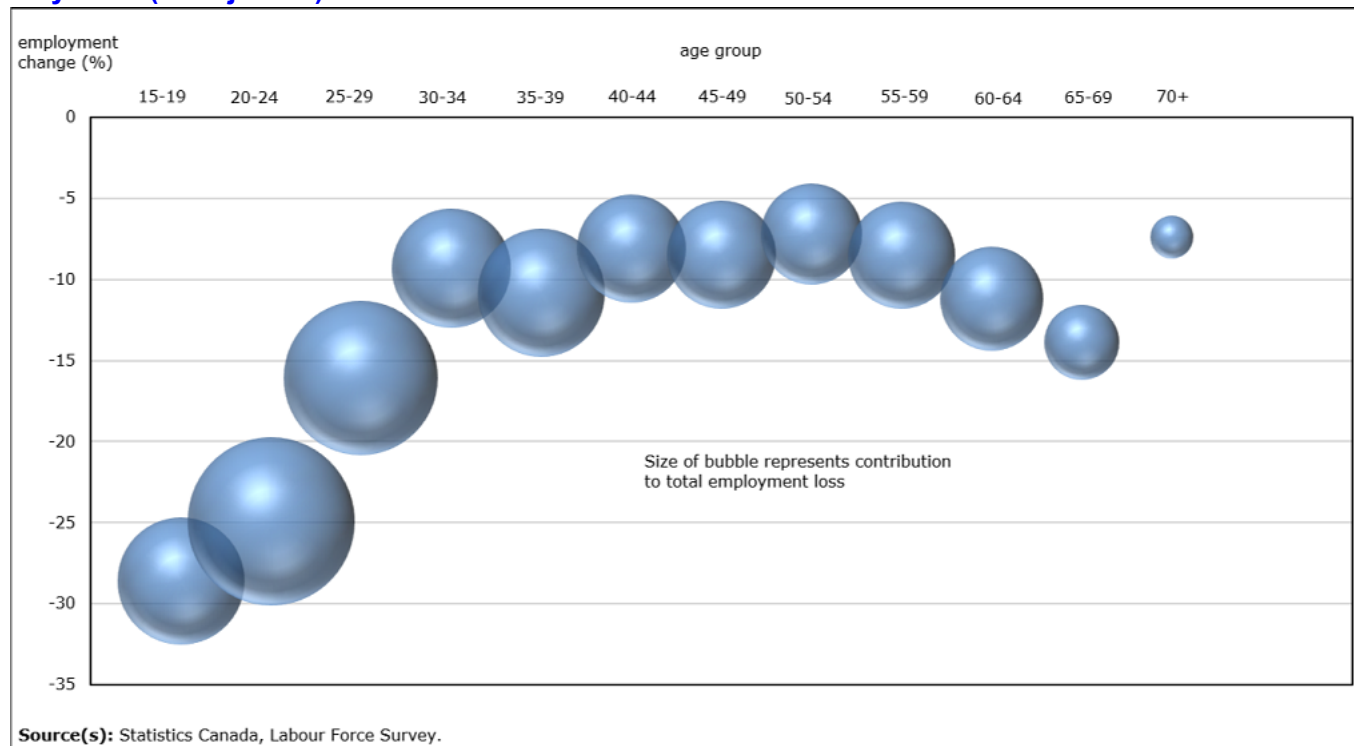


Source(s): Labour Force Survey, custom tabulation.

Very challenging start to the summer job market for students

The labour market impacts of the COVID-19 economic shutdown have been especially severe for youth and students. Although employment among youth aged 15 to 24 increased by 30,000 (+1.8%) in May, this only slightly reduced the cumulative employment losses (-843,000; -33.0%) experienced by this age group from February to May.

Infographic 6 – Employment change by five-year age group, Canada, February to May 2020 (unadjusted)



Results from the May LFS suggest that returning students – those who were enrolled in March and intend to return in September – face particularly challenging labour market conditions. On a year-over-year basis, employment in this group was down 438,000 (-39.7%) in May. In comparison, employment among non-student youth was down 24.7%.

The unemployment rate in May was 40.3% for returning students (up from 13.8% in May 2019) and 25.1% for non-student youth (up from 9.8%). Among returning students aged 20 to 24—who were most likely to have completed their current year of studies by May—the unemployment rate surged from 10.8% in May 2019 to 42.1% in May 2020, the highest rate since comparable data became available in 1976.

A crowdsourcing data collection on the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, carried out by Statistics Canada from April 19 to May 1, indicated that post-secondary students were experiencing the cancellation of summer jobs and considerable uncertainty about the future. Over one-third of student participants who were enrolled in post-secondary education and had lined up a summer work placement reported that their placement had been delayed or cancelled as a result of COVID-19. One-half of post-secondary students reported being extremely concerned about paying for tuition, increasing their student debt or paying for current expenses.

Before the LFS interviewing period of May 17 to May 26, the federal government opened the application process for temporary financial supports targeted specifically at post-secondary students. Although the supplementary questions in the MayLFS did not mention these supports specifically, just over 3 in 10 (31.2%) youth reported having applied for the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) or regular Employment Insurance (EI) benefits since March 15, the highest rate across the three major age groups. The proportion of returning students who had applied for benefits was lower than among other youth (28.5% vs. 34.4%).

Impact of COVID-19 similar for older and core-aged workers

Unlike the 2008/2009 recession which affected older workers less than core-aged workers, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted both age groups in a similar manner. From February to May, employment declined by about 11% in both age groups, with a month-over-month increase in May of 2.5% for older workers and 1.5% for core-aged workers.

In May, the number of people aged 55 and older who were not employed and left their job for retirement in the last year was at a level similar to May 2019 (not seasonally adjusted). It remains to be seen whether the impacts of COVID-19 on the labour market may increase retirement in the coming months, or on the contrary, if lost savings may lead workers to delay retirement. The average retirement age (64.3 years in 2019) has trended upward over the last 10 years, reflecting health improvements and an increased labour force attachment among the older population.

No rebound in employment among very recent immigrants

Employment was little changed in May among very recent immigrants (five years or less), with employment being 22.6% below the February level (not seasonally adjusted). Immigrants of more than five years have fared better, with their employment up 2.4% month over month and down by 15.1% compared with February, more in line with the Canadian-born population (+4.6% in May and -10.1% from February to May).

Notable employment gains among the Aboriginal population

There were notable employment gains in May among the off-reserve Aboriginal population (+6.7%), bringing their net employment change from February to May to -10.6%. The comparable figures for the non-Aboriginal population were +3.8% and -12.1%, respectively (unadjusted for seasonality).

Profile of benefit applicants

In May as in April, the LFS included an additional question on applications to federal income support programs such as the CERB and regular EI benefits. The Canada Emergency Student Benefit first became available on May 15 and was not covered by the extra LFS question.

About 6 in 10 (59.4%) of those who had applied for either regular EI or CERB benefits since March 15 were in the core-working age group of 25 to 54. About 1 in 5 applicants (21.9%) were youth aged 15 to 24. Applicants were about equally likely to be women (48.9%) or men (51.2%). This profile was similar to April.

Share of Canadians living in households reporting difficulty meeting financial obligations remains stable

The COVID-19 period has seen many Canadians lose their employment income, particularly those in lower-wage jobs, but has also been marked by government income assistance payments to an unprecedented number of people. The question about the ability of households to meet basic financial obligations (such as rent or mortgage payments, groceries and utilities), added to the LFS in April and May, can help shed light on how households are coping financially.

During the May reference week, over 1 in 5 Canadians (22.5%) lived in a household reporting difficulty meeting immediate financial obligations, up slightly from April (21.1%). Among those aged 15 to 69, the rate remained higher among the unemployed (34.5%), compared with those not in the labour force (24.8%) and those who were employed (18.3%). Among the employed, nearly 3 in 10 (28.0%) of those who had worked less than half their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 lived in a household reporting difficulties, compared with 16.4% of other employed people.

Among those aged 15 to 69 who lived in a household reporting difficulty meeting financial obligations, 33.4% indicated that they had applied for either CERB or EI benefits since March 15, an increase of 4.1 percentage points from the April reference week. This is compared to 16.1% among those who lived in a household reporting that it was easy to meet financial obligations, an increase of 2.2 percentage points from April (not adjusted for seasonality).

Looking ahead

Employed Canadians less concerned about job security in May

Over the coming months, it is expected that jurisdictions across Canada will continue to re-evaluate and adjust restrictions on economic activity. In turn, labour market conditions are likely to evolve at an uncertain pace and in unknown directions. For some Canadians, recovery from the COVID-19 economic shutdown will mean continuing to work from home, while for others it will mean returning to a traditional workplace, possibly with adaptations to reduce health risks. For others, recovery will involve looking for new work, either in their former industry or occupation or in a new line of work.

Entering this period of change and uncertainty, the extent to which Canadians are concerned about future job loss appears to depend on their experience of the COVID-19 economic shutdown to date. Compared with April, the overall share of employed Canadians who were concerned about job loss fell 5.6 percentage points to 10.8% (not adjusted for seasonality). However, concerns continued to be considerably higher among those who worked less than half of their usual hours during the May LFS reference week (33.1%) than among other employed people (6.3%).

In the June LFS, supplementary questions will be included on the extent to which Canadians are continuing to adapt to COVID-19, including the extent to which workplaces have been adapted to facilitate return to work.

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 May are for the week of May 10 to 16.

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.

Since March 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 May, approximately 40,700 interviews were completed, compared with 42,200 in April.

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

Personal face-to-face interviews

- April 2020 0.0%
- May 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from call centres

- April 2020 0.0%
- May 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- April 2020 69.7%
- May 2020 68.3%

Online interviews

- April 2020 30.3%
- May 2020 31.7%

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 aged 15 and older.

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 May 2020 analysis

To continue capturing the effect of the COVID-19 effect on the labour market, the supplementary indicators used in April have been slightly adapted in May. Therefore, they are not directly comparable to the supplementary indicators published in April and March 2020.

Employed, worked zero hours includes employees and self-employed who were absent from work all week, but excludes people who have been away for reasons such as 'vacation,' 'maternity,' 'seasonal business' and 'labour dispute.'

Employed, worked less than half 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 includes persons who were neither employed, nor unemployed during the reference period 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.'

Unemployed, job searchers were without work, but had looked for work in the past four weeks ending with the reference period and were available for work.

Unemployed, temporary layoff or future starts were on temporary layoff due to business conditions, with an expectation of recall, and were available for work; or were without work, but had a job to start within four weeks from the reference period and were available for work (don't need to have looked for work during the four weeks ending with the reference week).

Labour underutilization rate (specific definition to measure the COVID-19 impact) 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 for reasons likely related to COVID-19 as a proportion of the potential labour force.

Potential labour force (specific 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.'

Time-related underemployment rate combines people who remained employed but lost all or the majority of their usual work hours as a proportion of all employed people.

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 July 10.

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,094.7	31,114.3	...	19.6	451.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	18,603.2	19,093.7	30.8	490.5	-1,049.0	2.6	-5.2
Employment	16,184.9	16,474.5	30.9	289.6	-2,575.9	1.8	-13.5
Full-time employment	13,662.8	13,882.2	41.9	219.4	-1,557.3	1.6	-10.1
Part-time employment	2,522.0	2,592.3	39.4	70.3	-1,018.6	2.8	-28.2
Unemployment	2,418.3	2,619.2	26.0	200.9	1,526.9	8.3	139.8
Participation rate	59.8	61.4	0.1	1.6	-4.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	13.7	0.1	0.7	8.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.1	52.9	0.1	0.8	-9.2	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,403.0	4,402.9	...	-0.1	30.7	0.0	0.7
Labour force	2,306.8	2,420.8	17.8	114.0	-382.5	4.9	-13.6
Employment	1,680.4	1,709.9	16.9	29.5	-807.5	1.8	-32.1
Full-time employment	1,015.3	998.6	20.5	-16.7	-291.0	-1.6	-22.6
Part-time employment	665.1	711.4	22.1	46.3	-516.4	7.0	-42.1
Unemployment	626.4	710.9	14.9	84.5	425.0	13.5	148.7
Participation rate	52.4	55.0	0.4	2.6	-9.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	27.2	29.4	0.5	2.2	19.2	...	...
Employment rate	38.2	38.8	0.4	0.6	-18.8	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,691.7	26,711.3	...	19.6	421.0	0.1	1.6
Labour force	16,296.3	16,672.9	24.9	376.6	-666.5	2.3	-3.8
Employment	14,504.5	14,764.6	25.6	260.1	-1,788.4	1.8	-10.7
Full-time employment	12,647.5	12,883.6	36.4	236.1	-1,266.4	1.9	-8.9
Part-time employment	1,856.9	1,881.0	32.8	24.1	-502.1	1.3	-21.1
Unemployment	1,791.8	1,908.3	20.8	116.5	1,101.9	6.5	136.6
Participation rate	61.1	62.4	0.1	1.3	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	11.4	0.1	0.4	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.3	55.3	0.1	1.0	-7.6	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,076.7	13,087.0	...	10.3	215.3	0.1	1.7
Labour force	8,650.0	8,887.1	16.3	237.1	-286.9	2.7	-3.1
Employment	7,718.7	7,898.5	17.2	179.8	-816.0	2.3	-9.4
Full-time employment	7,118.9	7,284.8	23.4	165.9	-660.0	2.3	-8.3
Part-time employment	599.8	613.7	19.7	13.9	-156.0	2.3	-20.3
Unemployment	931.3	988.6	15.3	57.3	529.1	6.2	115.1
Participation rate	66.1	67.9	0.1	1.8	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	11.1	0.2	0.3	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	60.4	0.1	1.4	-7.3	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,615.0	13,624.3	...	9.3	205.7	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,646.3	7,785.8	17.5	139.5	-379.5	1.8	-4.6
Employment	6,785.8	6,866.1	17.4	80.3	-952.4	1.2	-12.2
Full-time employment	5,528.7	5,598.8	27.5	70.1	-606.3	1.3	-9.8
Part-time employment	1,257.2	1,267.3	25.8	10.1	-346.0	0.8	-21.4
Unemployment	860.5	919.7	13.8	59.2	572.8	6.9	165.1
Participation rate	56.2	57.1	0.1	0.9	-3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	11.8	0.2	0.5	7.6	...	...
Employment rate	49.8	50.4	0.1	0.6	-7.9	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,970.7	14,971.5	...	0.8	135.4	0.0	0.9
Labour force	12,203.9	12,506.6	23.5	302.7	-456.9	2.5	-3.5
Employment	10,862.6	11,030.3	24.8	167.7	-1,353.2	1.5	-10.9
Unemployment	1,341.3	1,476.4	18.7	135.1	896.4	10.1	154.6
Participation rate	81.5	83.5	0.2	2.0	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	11.8	0.1	0.8	7.3	...	...
Employment rate	72.6	73.7	0.2	1.1	-9.8	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,463.9	7,464.8	...	0.9	73.9	0.0	1.0
Labour force	6,366.9	6,536.2	15.0	169.3	-214.3	2.7	-3.2
Employment	5,689.4	5,784.0	16.5	94.6	-645.2	1.7	-10.0
Unemployment	677.6	752.2	13.6	74.6	430.9	11.0	134.1
Participation rate	85.3	87.6	0.2	2.3	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.5	0.2	0.9	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	76.2	77.5	0.2	1.3	-9.5	...	...

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,506.8	7,506.7	...	-0.1	61.5	0.0	0.8
Labour force	5,836.9	5,970.5	17.0	133.6	-242.5	2.3	-3.9
Employment	5,173.2	5,246.3	17.4	73.1	-708.0	1.4	-11.9
Unemployment	663.7	724.2	12.5	60.5	465.5	9.1	179.9
Participation rate	77.8	79.5	0.2	1.7	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	12.1	0.2	0.7	7.9	...	...
Employment rate	68.9	69.9	0.2	1.0	-10.1	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,721.0	11,739.9	...	18.9	285.7	0.2	2.5
Labour force	4,092.5	4,166.3	19.7	73.8	-209.5	1.8	-4.8
Employment	3,641.9	3,734.3	19.9	92.4	-415.2	2.5	-10.0
Unemployment	450.5	431.9	10.4	-18.6	205.5	-4.1	90.8
Participation rate	34.9	35.5	0.2	0.6	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	10.4	0.2	-0.6	5.2	...	...
Employment rate	31.1	31.8	0.2	0.7	-4.4	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,612.8	5,622.3	...	9.5	141.6	0.2	2.6
Labour force	2,283.1	2,350.9	13.1	67.8	-72.6	3.0	-3.0
Employment	2,029.3	2,114.5	13.3	85.2	-170.8	4.2	-7.5
Unemployment	253.8	236.4	7.8	-17.4	98.2	-6.9	71.1
Participation rate	40.7	41.8	0.2	1.1	-2.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	10.1	0.3	-1.0	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	36.2	37.6	0.2	1.4	-4.1	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,108.1	6,117.6	...	9.5	144.2	0.2	2.4
Labour force	1,809.4	1,815.3	13.6	5.9	-137.0	0.3	-7.0
Employment	1,612.6	1,619.8	13.7	7.2	-244.4	0.4	-13.1
Unemployment	196.8	195.5	6.6	-1.3	107.4	-0.7	121.9
Participation rate	29.6	29.7	0.2	0.1	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	10.8	0.3	-0.1	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	26.4	26.5	0.2	0.1	-4.7	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between 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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	13,353.4	13,661.8	37.4	308.4	-2,465.1	2.3	-15.3
Public sector employees	3,679.9	3,658.7	22.0	-21.2	-162.6	-0.6	-4.3
Private sector employees	9,673.4	10,003.1	38.0	329.7	-2,302.5	3.4	-18.7
Self-employed	2,831.5	2,812.7	26.4	-18.8	-110.8	-0.7	-3.8
Total employed, all industries	16,184.9	16,474.5	30.9	289.6	-2,575.9	1.8	-13.5
Goods-producing sector	3,312.1	3,476.8	17.4	164.7	-507.7	5.0	-12.7
Agriculture	279.5	277.2	5.5	-2.3	-12.2	-0.8	-4.2
Natural resources ²	287.6	301.7	5.2	14.1	-40.6	4.9	-11.9
Utilities	133.5	133.8	2.5	0.3	-9.1	0.2	-6.4
Construction	1,173.9	1,247.6	12.0	73.7	-209.2	6.3	-14.4
Manufacturing	1,437.6	1,516.7	11.3	79.1	-236.5	5.5	-13.5
Services-producing sector	12,872.8	12,997.7	29.7	124.9	-2,068.2	1.0	-13.7
Wholesale and retail trade	2,299.1	2,406.1	15.6	107.0	-456.4	4.7	-15.9
Transportation and warehousing	889.9	865.4	9.2	-24.5	-176.5	-2.8	-16.9
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,198.0	1,213.9	9.3	15.9	16.2	1.3	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,488.7	1,475.8	12.4	-12.9	-67.7	-0.9	-4.4
Business, building and other support services	668.0	637.9	10.4	-30.1	-138.5	-4.5	-17.8
Educational services	1,225.8	1,248.1	11.1	22.3	-105.1	1.8	-7.8
Health care and social assistance	2,287.8	2,291.2	11.8	3.4	-178.1	0.1	-7.2
Information, culture and recreation	593.0	586.4	10.7	-6.6	-195.9	-1.1	-25.0
Accommodation and food services	614.4	656.3	12.0	41.9	-539.6	6.8	-45.1
Other services (except public administration)	622.3	634.1	8.5	11.8	-203.9	1.9	-24.3
Public administration	985.8	982.7	7.5	-3.1	-22.5	-0.3	-2.2

1. Average standard error of change between 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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	439.7	439.4	...	-0.3	-1.5	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	224.1	236.9	2.0	12.8	-21.5	5.7	-8.3
Employment	188.2	198.2	2.1	10.0	-28.0	5.3	-12.4
Full-time employment	159.6	168.7	2.5	9.1	-25.8	5.7	-13.3
Part-time employment	28.7	29.5	1.9	0.8	-2.3	2.8	-7.2
Unemployment	35.8	38.7	1.9	2.9	6.5	8.1	20.2
Participation rate	51.0	53.9	0.4	2.9	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.0	16.3	0.7	0.3	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	42.8	45.1	0.5	2.3	-6.2	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	130.9	131.1	...	0.2	3.0	0.2	2.3
Labour force	77.7	83.5	0.6	5.8	-1.4	7.5	-1.6
Employment	69.3	71.9	0.6	2.6	-5.4	3.8	-7.0
Full-time employment	60.2	62.1	0.8	1.9	-3.4	3.2	-5.2
Part-time employment	9.1	9.8	0.7	0.7	-1.9	7.7	-16.2
Unemployment	8.4	11.6	0.6	3.2	4.0	38.1	52.6
Participation rate	59.4	63.7	0.5	4.3	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	13.9	0.7	3.1	4.9	...	...
Employment rate	52.9	54.8	0.5	1.9	-5.5	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	814.8	815.2	...	0.4	10.1	0.0	1.3
Labour force	449.6	467.5	2.6	17.9	-34.8	4.0	-6.9
Employment	395.6	404.2	2.7	8.6	-64.6	2.2	-13.8
Full-time employment	333.8	334.2	3.5	0.4	-46.9	0.1	-12.3
Part-time employment	61.8	69.9	3.2	8.1	-17.8	13.1	-20.3
Unemployment	54.0	63.4	2.3	9.4	29.9	17.4	89.3
Participation rate	55.2	57.3	0.3	2.1	-5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	13.6	0.4	1.6	6.9	...	...
Employment rate	48.6	49.6	0.3	1.0	-8.6	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	635.7	636.0	...	0.3	5.7	0.0	0.9
Labour force	358.7	376.3	2.2	17.6	-10.6	4.9	-2.7
Employment	311.4	328.2	2.3	16.8	-30.2	5.4	-8.4
Full-time employment	272.2	282.9	2.9	10.7	-20.9	3.9	-6.9
Part-time employment	39.3	45.3	2.4	6.0	-9.2	15.3	-16.9
Unemployment	47.2	48.2	2.0	1.0	19.6	2.1	68.5
Participation rate	56.4	59.2	0.4	2.8	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.2	12.8	0.5	-0.4	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	49.0	51.6	0.4	2.6	-5.3	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,106.8	7,111.0	...	4.2	70.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,293.3	4,398.9	15.4	105.6	-155.5	2.5	-3.4
Employment	3,564.0	3,794.9	15.6	230.9	-533.0	6.5	-12.3
Full-time employment	3,033.9	3,263.5	21.2	229.6	-250.8	7.6	-7.1
Part-time employment	530.1	531.4	19.2	1.3	-282.1	0.2	-34.7
Unemployment	729.4	603.9	12.6	-125.5	377.3	-17.2	166.5
Participation rate	60.4	61.9	0.2	1.5	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.0	13.7	0.3	-3.3	8.7	...	...
Employment rate	50.1	53.4	0.2	3.3	-8.1	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,298.2	12,307.2	...	9.0	213.9	0.1	1.8
Labour force	7,285.6	7,402.1	21.3	116.5	-442.5	1.6	-5.6
Employment	6,463.1	6,398.6	21.0	-64.5	-1,036.8	-1.0	-13.9
Full-time employment	5,481.1	5,421.9	28.1	-59.2	-629.6	-1.1	-10.4
Part-time employment	982.0	976.8	26.9	-5.2	-407.1	-0.5	-29.4
Unemployment	822.4	1,003.4	17.9	181.0	594.2	22.0	145.2
Participation rate	59.2	60.1	0.2	0.9	-4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	13.6	0.2	2.3	8.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	52.0	0.2	-0.6	-9.5	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,046.2	1,046.2	...	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.1
Labour force	648.4	662.2	2.9	13.8	-27.1	2.1	-3.9
Employment	574.7	587.8	2.8	13.1	-66.4	2.3	-10.1
Full-time employment	477.7	480.8	4.0	3.1	-41.7	0.6	-8.0
Part-time employment	97.0	107.0	3.8	10.0	-24.7	10.3	-18.8
Unemployment	73.7	74.4	2.2	0.7	39.3	0.9	112.0
Participation rate	62.0	63.3	0.3	1.3	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.2	0.3	-0.2	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	56.2	0.3	1.3	-7.0	...	...

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
Saskatchewan							
Population	894.6	893.9	...	-0.7	5.3	-0.1	0.6
Labour force	571.6	579.9	2.5	8.3	-31.7	1.5	-5.2
Employment	506.9	507.5	2.5	0.6	-72.0	0.1	-12.4
Full-time employment	429.3	424.8	3.6	-4.5	-51.6	-1.0	-10.8
Part-time employment	77.6	82.7	3.3	5.1	-20.3	6.6	-19.7
Unemployment	64.7	72.4	2.2	7.7	40.3	11.9	125.5
Participation rate	63.9	64.9	0.3	1.0	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	12.5	0.3	1.2	7.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.8	0.3	0.1	-8.4	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,569.5	3,571.9	...	2.4	55.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,273.3	2,362.3	9.7	89.0	-153.7	3.9	-6.1
Employment	1,969.0	1,997.2	10.3	28.2	-349.7	1.4	-14.9
Full-time employment	1,672.3	1,645.5	14.3	-26.8	-267.4	-1.6	-14.0
Part-time employment	296.7	351.7	13.2	55.0	-82.3	18.5	-19.0
Unemployment	304.3	365.1	9.2	60.8	196.1	20.0	116.0
Participation rate	63.7	66.1	0.3	2.4	-5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	15.5	0.4	2.1	8.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	55.9	0.3	0.7	-10.8	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,158.3	4,162.3	...	4.0	78.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,421.0	2,524.0	11.0	103.0	-170.3	4.3	-6.3
Employment	2,142.6	2,185.9	10.9	43.3	-389.9	2.0	-15.1
Full-time employment	1,742.7	1,797.8	15.3	55.1	-219.2	3.2	-10.9
Part-time employment	399.9	388.1	14.4	-11.8	-170.8	-3.0	-30.6
Unemployment	278.4	338.1	8.5	59.7	219.6	21.4	185.3
Participation rate	58.2	60.6	0.3	2.4	-5.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	13.4	0.3	1.9	9.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.5	52.5	0.3	1.0	-10.6	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between 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)

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	439.7	439.4	...	-0.3	-1.5	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	224.1	236.9	2.0	12.8	-21.5	5.7	-8.3
Employment	188.2	198.2	2.1	10.0	-28.0	5.3	-12.4
Full-time employment	159.6	168.7	2.5	9.1	-25.8	5.7	-13.3
Unemployment	35.8	38.7	1.9	2.9	6.5	8.1	20.2
Participation rate	51.0	53.9	0.4	2.9	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.0	16.3	0.7	0.3	3.8	...	...
Employment rate	42.8	45.1	0.5	2.3	-6.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	53.2	53.2	...	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.6
Labour force	26.7	27.9	0.9	1.2	-4.2	4.5	-13.1
Employment	19.9	21.3	0.8	1.4	-4.8	7.0	-18.4
Unemployment	6.8	6.6	0.8	-0.2	0.6	-2.9	10.0
Participation rate	50.2	52.4	1.7	2.2	-7.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	25.5	23.7	2.4	-1.8	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	37.4	40.0	1.5	2.6	-8.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	187.6	187.5	...	-0.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	103.0	108.3	1.2	5.3	-10.3	5.1	-8.7
Employment	83.0	85.3	1.4	2.3	-17.1	2.8	-16.7
Unemployment	19.9	23.0	1.3	3.1	6.8	15.6	42.0
Participation rate	54.9	57.8	0.6	2.9	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	19.3	21.2	1.0	1.9	7.5	...	...
Employment rate	44.2	45.5	0.7	1.3	-8.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	198.9	198.8	...	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Labour force	94.4	100.8	1.1	6.4	-6.9	6.8	-6.4
Employment	85.3	91.6	1.1	6.3	-6.1	7.4	-6.2
Unemployment	9.1	9.2	0.9	0.1	-0.8	1.1	-8.0
Participation rate	47.5	50.7	0.5	3.2	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.1	0.9	-0.5	-0.2	...	...
Employment rate	42.9	46.1	0.6	3.2	-3.0	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	130.9	131.1	...	0.2	3.0	0.2	2.3
Labour force	77.7	83.5	0.6	5.8	-1.4	7.5	-1.6
Employment	69.3	71.9	0.6	2.6	-5.4	3.8	-7.0
Full-time employment	60.2	62.1	0.8	1.9	-3.4	3.2	-5.2
Unemployment	8.4	11.6	0.6	3.2	4.0	38.1	52.6
Participation rate	59.4	63.7	0.5	4.3	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	13.9	0.7	3.1	4.9	...	...
Employment rate	52.9	54.8	0.5	1.9	-5.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	19.2	19.2	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	3.8
Labour force	10.0	12.2	0.3	2.2	-0.6	22.0	-4.7
Employment	8.6	10.1	0.3	1.5	-1.0	17.4	-9.0
Unemployment	1.4	2.1	0.3	0.7	0.4	50.0	23.5
Participation rate	52.1	63.5	1.8	11.4	-5.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.0	17.2	2.1	3.2	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	44.8	52.6	1.8	7.8	-7.4	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.0	54.1	...	0.1	1.2	0.2	2.3
Labour force	35.2	37.1	0.4	1.9	-0.5	5.4	-1.3
Employment	31.8	33.0	0.4	1.2	-0.6	3.8	-1.8
Unemployment	3.3	4.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	27.3	5.0
Participation rate	65.2	68.6	0.7	3.4	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	11.3	1.0	1.9	0.7	...	...
Employment rate	58.9	61.0	0.7	2.1	-2.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	57.6	57.7	...	0.1	1.0	0.2	1.8
Labour force	32.5	34.2	0.3	1.7	-0.3	5.2	-0.9
Employment	28.8	28.9	0.4	0.1	-3.6	0.3	-11.1
Unemployment	3.7	5.3	0.3	1.6	3.4	43.2	178.9
Participation rate	56.4	59.3	0.6	2.9	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	15.5	0.9	4.1	10.0	...	...
Employment rate	50.0	50.1	0.6	0.1	-7.2	...	...

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)

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	814.8	815.2	...	0.4	10.1	0.0	1.3
Labour force	449.6	467.5	2.6	17.9	-34.8	4.0	-6.9
Employment	395.6	404.2	2.7	8.6	-64.6	2.2	-13.8
Full-time employment	333.8	334.2	3.5	0.4	-46.9	0.1	-12.3
Unemployment	54.0	63.4	2.3	9.4	29.9	17.4	89.3
Participation rate	55.2	57.3	0.3	2.1	-5.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	13.6	0.4	1.6	6.9	...	...
Employment rate	48.6	49.6	0.3	1.0	-8.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.7	108.7	...	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	58.6	61.2	1.5	2.6	-12.9	4.4	-17.4
Employment	43.1	46.6	1.4	3.5	-19.3	8.1	-29.3
Unemployment	15.5	14.6	1.3	-0.9	6.3	-5.8	75.9
Participation rate	53.9	56.3	1.4	2.4	-12.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	26.5	23.9	1.7	-2.6	12.7	...	...
Employment rate	39.7	42.9	1.3	3.2	-18.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	339.7	339.9	...	0.2	4.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	202.2	207.0	1.5	4.8	-12.4	2.4	-5.7
Employment	182.4	184.2	1.6	1.8	-19.2	1.0	-9.4
Unemployment	19.8	22.8	1.4	3.0	6.8	15.2	42.5
Participation rate	59.5	60.9	0.4	1.4	-4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	11.0	0.6	1.2	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	53.7	54.2	0.5	0.5	-6.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	366.4	366.6	...	0.2	4.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	188.8	199.4	1.5	10.6	-9.3	5.6	-4.5
Employment	170.0	173.4	1.5	3.4	-26.1	2.0	-13.1
Unemployment	18.7	26.0	1.2	7.3	16.8	39.0	182.6
Participation rate	51.5	54.4	0.4	2.9	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	13.0	0.6	3.1	8.6	...	...
Employment rate	46.4	47.3	0.4	0.9	-7.8	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	635.7	636.0	...	0.3	5.7	0.0	0.9
Labour force	358.7	376.3	2.2	17.6	-10.6	4.9	-2.7
Employment	311.4	328.2	2.3	16.8	-30.2	5.4	-8.4
Full-time employment	272.2	282.9	2.9	10.7	-20.9	3.9	-6.9
Unemployment	47.2	48.2	2.0	1.0	19.6	2.1	68.5
Participation rate	56.4	59.2	0.4	2.8	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.2	12.8	0.5	-0.4	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	49.0	51.6	0.4	2.6	-5.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	80.2	80.2	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Labour force	44.6	48.9	1.2	4.3	-4.5	9.6	-8.4
Employment	35.2	35.9	1.2	0.7	-11.4	2.0	-24.1
Unemployment	9.4	13.0	1.0	3.6	6.9	38.3	113.1
Participation rate	55.6	61.0	1.5	5.4	-5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	21.1	26.6	1.8	5.5	15.2	...	...
Employment rate	43.9	44.8	1.5	0.9	-14.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	269.5	269.7	...	0.2	3.0	0.1	1.1
Labour force	161.8	170.3	1.3	8.5	-2.0	5.3	-1.2
Employment	141.5	151.6	1.5	10.1	-7.1	7.1	-4.5
Unemployment	20.3	18.8	1.3	-1.5	5.2	-7.4	38.2
Participation rate	60.0	63.1	0.5	3.1	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.0	0.7	-1.5	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	56.2	0.5	3.7	-3.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	286.0	286.1	...	0.1	2.7	0.0	1.0
Labour force	152.3	157.1	1.2	4.8	-4.1	3.2	-2.5
Employment	134.7	140.6	1.2	5.9	-11.8	4.4	-7.7
Unemployment	17.6	16.5	1.1	-1.1	7.6	-6.3	85.4
Participation rate	53.3	54.9	0.4	1.6	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	10.5	0.7	-1.1	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	47.1	49.1	0.4	2.0	-4.7	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between 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)

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,106.8	7,111.0	...	4.2	70.3	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,293.3	4,398.9	15.4	105.6	-155.5	2.5	-3.4
Employment	3,564.0	3,794.9	15.6	230.9	-533.0	6.5	-12.3
Full-time employment	3,033.9	3,263.5	21.2	229.6	-250.8	7.6	-7.1
Unemployment	729.4	603.9	12.6	-125.5	377.3	-17.2	166.5
Participation rate	60.4	61.9	0.2	1.5	-2.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.0	13.7	0.3	-3.3	8.7	...	...
Employment rate	50.1	53.4	0.2	3.3	-8.1	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	891.4	891.1	...	-0.3	-5.4	0.0	-0.6
Labour force	570.1	570.1	8.0	0.0	-42.2	0.0	-6.9
Employment	373.7	397.4	7.7	23.7	-169.0	6.3	-29.8
Unemployment	196.3	172.7	6.7	-23.6	126.8	-12.0	276.3
Participation rate	64.0	64.0	0.9	0.0	-4.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	34.4	30.3	1.0	-4.1	22.8	...	...
Employment rate	41.9	44.6	0.9	2.7	-18.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,073.9	3,076.6	...	2.7	41.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	1,933.0	2,028.0	8.8	95.0	-66.8	4.9	-3.2
Employment	1,658.2	1,799.3	9.6	141.1	-183.8	8.5	-9.3
Unemployment	274.8	228.7	8.3	-46.1	117.0	-16.8	104.7
Participation rate	62.9	65.9	0.3	3.0	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.2	11.3	0.4	-2.9	6.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.9	58.5	0.3	4.6	-6.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,141.5	3,143.3	...	1.8	34.1	0.1	1.1
Labour force	1,790.2	1,800.8	8.9	10.6	-46.5	0.6	-2.5
Employment	1,532.1	1,598.3	8.8	66.2	-180.0	4.3	-10.1
Unemployment	258.2	202.5	7.0	-55.7	133.5	-21.6	193.5
Participation rate	57.0	57.3	0.3	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.4	11.2	0.4	-3.2	7.5	...	...
Employment rate	48.8	50.8	0.3	2.0	-6.4	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,298.2	12,307.2	...	9.0	213.9	0.1	1.8
Labour force	7,285.6	7,402.1	21.3	116.5	-442.5	1.6	-5.6
Employment	6,463.1	6,398.6	21.0	-64.5	-1,036.8	-1.0	-13.9
Full-time employment	5,481.1	5,421.9	28.1	-59.2	-629.6	-1.1	-10.4
Unemployment	822.4	1,003.4	17.9	181.0	594.2	22.0	145.2
Participation rate	59.2	60.1	0.2	0.9	-4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	13.6	0.2	2.3	8.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	52.0	0.2	-0.6	-9.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,844.6	1,844.8	...	0.2	20.9	0.0	1.1
Labour force	894.4	927.9	12.9	33.5	-189.8	3.7	-17.0
Employment	679.6	649.5	12.2	-30.1	-340.1	-4.4	-34.4
Unemployment	214.9	278.4	10.8	63.5	150.3	29.5	117.3
Participation rate	48.5	50.3	0.7	1.8	-11.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	24.0	30.0	0.9	6.0	18.5	...	...
Employment rate	36.8	35.2	0.7	-1.6	-19.1	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,064.2	5,068.8	...	4.6	99.2	0.1	2.0
Labour force	3,398.2	3,435.7	10.7	37.5	-94.1	1.1	-2.7
Employment	3,088.7	3,075.6	11.1	-13.1	-302.3	-0.4	-8.9
Unemployment	309.5	360.2	10.0	50.7	208.3	16.4	137.1
Participation rate	67.1	67.8	0.2	0.7	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	10.5	0.3	1.4	6.2	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	60.7	0.2	-0.3	-7.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,389.4	5,393.6	...	4.2	93.8	0.1	1.8
Labour force	2,992.9	3,038.4	11.8	45.5	-158.7	1.5	-5.0
Employment	2,694.9	2,673.5	11.7	-21.4	-394.4	-0.8	-12.9
Unemployment	298.1	364.9	9.7	66.8	235.6	22.4	182.2
Participation rate	55.5	56.3	0.2	0.8	-4.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	12.0	0.3	2.0	8.0	...	...
Employment rate	50.0	49.6	0.2	-0.4	-8.3	...	...

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,046.2	1,046.2	...	0.0	11.0	0.0	1.1
Labour force	648.4	662.2	2.9	13.8	-27.1	2.1	-3.9
Employment	574.7	587.8	2.8	13.1	-66.4	2.3	-10.1
Full-time employment	477.7	480.8	4.0	3.1	-41.7	0.6	-8.0
Unemployment	73.7	74.4	2.2	0.7	39.3	0.9	112.0
Participation rate	62.0	63.3	0.3	1.3	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	11.2	0.3	-0.2	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.9	56.2	0.3	1.3	-7.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	166.9	166.7	...	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Labour force	91.3	97.6	1.6	6.3	-11.9	6.9	-10.9
Employment	68.8	75.3	1.6	6.5	-23.6	9.4	-23.9
Unemployment	22.5	22.3	1.3	-0.2	11.7	-0.9	110.4
Participation rate	54.7	58.5	1.0	3.8	-7.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	24.6	22.8	1.2	-1.8	13.1	...	...
Employment rate	41.2	45.2	0.9	4.0	-14.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	432.1	432.2	...	0.1	5.4	0.0	1.3
Labour force	303.7	307.8	1.5	4.1	-3.7	1.4	-1.2
Employment	275.9	282.0	1.5	6.1	-15.5	2.2	-5.2
Unemployment	27.7	25.8	1.4	-1.9	11.9	-6.9	85.6
Participation rate	70.3	71.2	0.3	0.9	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	8.4	0.4	-0.7	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	63.9	65.2	0.4	1.3	-4.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	447.2	447.3	...	0.1	5.5	0.0	1.2
Labour force	253.4	256.8	1.6	3.4	-11.5	1.3	-4.3
Employment	230.0	230.5	1.6	0.5	-27.3	0.2	-10.6
Unemployment	23.4	26.4	1.2	3.0	15.9	12.8	151.4
Participation rate	56.7	57.4	0.4	0.7	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	10.3	0.4	1.1	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	51.4	51.5	0.4	0.1	-6.9	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	894.6	893.9	...	-0.7	5.3	-0.1	0.6
Labour force	571.6	579.9	2.5	8.3	-31.7	1.5	-5.2
Employment	506.9	507.5	2.5	0.6	-72.0	0.1	-12.4
Full-time employment	429.3	424.8	3.6	-4.5	-51.6	-1.0	-10.8
Unemployment	64.7	72.4	2.2	7.7	40.3	11.9	125.5
Participation rate	63.9	64.9	0.3	1.0	-3.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	12.5	0.3	1.2	7.3	...	...
Employment rate	56.7	56.8	0.3	0.1	-8.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	131.6	131.5	...	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Labour force	74.2	74.0	1.4	-0.2	-9.4	-0.3	-11.3
Employment	56.6	53.9	1.3	-2.7	-20.3	-4.8	-27.4
Unemployment	17.6	20.1	1.3	2.5	10.9	14.2	118.5
Participation rate	56.4	56.3	1.1	-0.1	-7.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	23.7	27.2	1.4	3.5	16.2	...	...
Employment rate	43.0	41.0	1.0	-2.0	-15.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	382.2	381.8	...	-0.4	2.8	-0.1	0.7
Labour force	272.5	276.7	1.4	4.2	-11.3	1.5	-3.9
Employment	248.1	247.1	1.5	-1.0	-27.6	-0.4	-10.0
Unemployment	24.3	29.6	1.3	5.3	16.3	21.8	122.6
Participation rate	71.3	72.5	0.4	1.2	-3.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.7	0.4	1.8	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	64.9	64.7	0.4	-0.2	-7.8	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.8	380.7	...	-0.1	2.8	0.0	0.7
Labour force	225.0	229.2	1.4	4.2	-11.0	1.9	-4.6
Employment	202.2	206.5	1.5	4.3	-24.1	2.1	-10.5
Unemployment	22.8	22.7	1.1	-0.1	13.1	-0.4	136.5
Participation rate	59.1	60.2	0.4	1.1	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.9	0.5	-0.2	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	53.1	54.2	0.4	1.1	-6.8	...	...

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,569.5	3,571.9	...	2.4	55.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,273.3	2,362.3	9.7	89.0	-153.7	3.9	-6.1
Employment	1,969.0	1,997.2	10.3	28.2	-349.7	1.4	-14.9
Full-time employment	1,672.3	1,645.5	14.3	-26.8	-267.4	-1.6	-14.0
Unemployment	304.3	365.1	9.2	60.8	196.1	20.0	116.0
Participation rate	63.7	66.1	0.3	2.4	-5.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	15.5	0.4	2.1	8.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.2	55.9	0.3	0.7	-10.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	511.0	511.2	...	0.2	5.2	0.0	1.0
Labour force	249.7	283.8	5.7	34.1	-33.2	13.7	-10.5
Employment	177.3	194.2	5.2	16.9	-86.7	9.5	-30.9
Unemployment	72.4	89.6	5.0	17.2	53.6	23.8	148.9
Participation rate	48.9	55.5	1.1	6.6	-7.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	29.0	31.6	1.4	2.6	20.2	...	...
Employment rate	34.7	38.0	1.0	3.3	-17.5	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,531.5	1,532.5	...	1.0	22.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	1,111.7	1,160.2	5.3	48.5	-36.4	4.4	-3.0
Employment	989.3	1,000.7	6.0	11.4	-118.9	1.2	-10.6
Unemployment	122.4	159.5	5.7	37.1	82.4	30.3	106.9
Participation rate	72.6	75.7	0.3	3.1	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	13.7	0.5	2.7	7.3	...	...
Employment rate	64.6	65.3	0.4	0.7	-8.9	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,527.0	1,528.3	...	1.3	27.7	0.1	1.8
Labour force	911.9	918.3	6.0	6.4	-84.1	0.7	-8.4
Employment	802.4	802.3	6.1	-0.1	-144.1	0.0	-15.2
Unemployment	109.5	116.0	4.9	6.5	60.1	5.9	107.5
Participation rate	59.7	60.1	0.4	0.4	-6.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	12.6	0.5	0.6	7.0	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	52.5	0.4	0.0	-10.6	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,158.3	4,162.3	...	4.0	78.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	2,421.0	2,524.0	11.0	103.0	-170.3	4.3	-6.3
Employment	2,142.6	2,185.9	10.9	43.3	-389.9	2.0	-15.1
Full-time employment	1,742.7	1,797.8	15.3	55.1	-219.2	3.2	-10.9
Unemployment	278.4	338.1	8.5	59.7	219.6	21.4	185.3
Participation rate	58.2	60.6	0.3	2.4	-5.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	13.4	0.3	1.9	9.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.5	52.5	0.3	1.0	-10.6	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	596.2	596.4	...	0.2	9.0	0.0	1.5
Labour force	287.2	317.2	6.4	30.0	-73.8	10.4	-18.9
Employment	217.6	225.6	6.0	8.0	-131.3	3.7	-36.8
Unemployment	69.6	91.6	5.1	22.0	57.5	31.6	168.6
Participation rate	48.2	53.2	1.1	5.0	-13.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	24.2	28.9	1.3	4.7	20.2	...	...
Employment rate	36.5	37.8	1.0	1.3	-23.0	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,741.9	1,744.0	...	2.1	35.6	0.1	2.1
Labour force	1,129.0	1,156.0	5.6	27.0	-49.4	2.4	-4.1
Employment	1,019.7	1,039.9	5.9	20.2	-123.6	2.0	-10.6
Unemployment	109.2	116.1	4.8	6.9	74.2	6.3	177.1
Participation rate	64.8	66.3	0.3	1.5	-4.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	10.0	0.4	0.3	6.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	59.6	0.3	1.1	-8.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,820.2	1,821.9	...	1.7	33.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	1,004.8	1,050.8	6.1	46.0	-47.1	4.6	-4.3
Employment	905.3	920.4	6.2	15.1	-135.0	1.7	-12.8
Unemployment	99.5	130.4	4.6	30.9	87.9	31.1	206.8
Participation rate	55.2	57.7	0.3	2.5	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	12.4	0.4	2.5	8.5	...	...
Employment rate	49.7	50.5	0.3	0.8	-8.5	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between 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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	188.2	198.2	2.1	10.0	-28.0	5.3	-12.4
Goods-producing sector	33.8	35.2	1.3	1.4	-10.0	4.1	-22.1
Agriculture	1.8	0.7	0.3	-1.1	-0.7	-61.1	-50.0
Natural resources ²	9.0	12.8	0.7	3.8	-1.6	42.2	-11.1
Utilities	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-11.1
Construction	14.1	11.5	0.9	-2.6	-7.1	-18.4	-38.2
Manufacturing	6.5	7.8	0.6	1.3	-0.3	20.0	-3.7
Services-producing sector	154.4	163.1	1.8	8.7	-17.9	5.6	-9.9
Wholesale and retail trade	28.9	31.8	0.8	2.9	-2.8	10.0	-8.1
Transportation and warehousing	9.1	10.0	0.5	0.9	-2.6	9.9	-20.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	5.9	6.5	0.3	0.6	-0.9	10.2	-12.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	8.8	9.1	0.4	0.3	-0.8	3.4	-8.1
Business, building and other support services	6.7	6.3	0.6	-0.4	-1.2	-6.0	-16.0
Educational services	16.3	16.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	3.7	7.6
Health care and social assistance	37.1	37.5	0.8	0.4	-2.8	1.1	-6.9
Information, culture and recreation	5.0	5.2	0.5	0.2	-2.0	4.0	-27.8
Accommodation and food services	12.6	13.3	0.7	0.7	-4.3	5.6	-24.4
Other services (except public administration)	8.7	9.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	9.2	3.3
Public administration	15.3	17.0	0.6	1.7	-1.9	11.1	-10.1
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	69.3	71.9	0.6	2.6	-5.4	3.8	-7.0
Goods-producing sector	17.6	18.1	0.5	0.5	-2.1	2.8	-10.4
Agriculture	3.9	4.0	0.3	0.1	-0.3	2.6	-7.0
Natural resources ²	1.7	2.2	0.2	0.5	-0.4	29.4	-15.4
Utilities	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	50.0	0.0
Construction	5.9	6.8	0.2	0.9	0.5	15.3	7.9
Manufacturing	6.0	4.8	0.2	-1.2	-1.9	-20.0	-28.4
Services-producing sector	51.6	53.8	0.6	2.2	-3.3	4.3	-5.8
Wholesale and retail trade	9.2	10.4	0.3	1.2	-0.6	13.0	-5.5
Transportation and warehousing	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	8.0	3.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.7	2.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-3.7	-7.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.0	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	25.0
Business, building and other support services	2.2	2.3	0.2	0.1	-0.3	4.5	-11.5
Educational services	5.2	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	5.8	0.0
Health care and social assistance	10.0	10.7	0.2	0.7	-0.3	7.0	-2.7
Information, culture and recreation	2.0	1.9	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-5.0	-5.0
Accommodation and food services	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.0	-2.9	0.0	-53.7
Other services (except public administration)	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1	3.0	-2.9
Public administration	7.9	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	6.8
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	395.6	404.2	2.7	8.6	-64.6	2.2	-13.8
Goods-producing sector	78.3	80.5	1.6	2.2	-6.6	2.8	-7.6
Agriculture	5.5	5.3	0.5	-0.2	-0.8	-3.6	-13.1
Natural resources ²	10.4	10.2	0.9	-0.2	-2.0	-1.9	-16.4
Utilities	3.5	3.5	0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-7.9
Construction	29.4	32.0	1.0	2.6	-1.9	8.8	-5.6
Manufacturing	29.6	29.6	0.9	0.0	-1.4	0.0	-4.5
Services-producing sector	317.2	323.7	2.5	6.5	-58.0	2.0	-15.2
Wholesale and retail trade	57.5	62.6	1.3	5.1	-20.3	8.9	-24.5
Transportation and warehousing	18.0	16.8	0.6	-1.2	-3.1	-6.7	-15.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	22.7	21.9	0.6	-0.8	1.0	-3.5	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	28.1	29.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	3.2	2.5
Business, building and other support services	16.6	16.2	0.8	-0.4	-1.4	-2.4	-8.0
Educational services	33.3	32.9	0.9	-0.4	-5.4	-1.2	-14.1
Health care and social assistance	68.6	66.9	1.0	-1.7	-6.0	-2.5	-8.2
Information, culture and recreation	12.0	12.9	0.9	0.9	-6.8	7.5	-34.5
Accommodation and food services	18.1	19.9	1.1	1.8	-15.0	9.9	-43.0
Other services (except public administration)	12.2	12.3	0.7	0.1	-4.7	0.8	-27.6
Public administration	30.3	32.3	0.7	2.0	3.0	6.6	10.2

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	311.4	328.2	2.3	16.8	-30.2	5.4	-8.4
Goods-producing sector	64.1	67.1	1.5	3.0	-8.4	4.7	-11.1
Agriculture	5.5	4.9	0.6	-0.6	-0.5	-10.9	-9.3
Natural resources ²	10.1	10.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	5.0	0.0
Utilities	3.5	3.4	0.2	-0.1	0.2	-2.9	6.3
Construction	20.2	23.0	0.9	2.8	-2.5	13.9	-9.8
Manufacturing	24.8	25.3	0.9	0.5	-5.5	2.0	-17.9
Services-producing sector	247.4	261.0	2.0	13.6	-21.9	5.5	-7.7
Wholesale and retail trade	45.9	52.1	1.1	6.2	-1.3	13.5	-2.4
Transportation and warehousing	16.3	15.6	0.5	-0.7	-2.3	-4.3	-12.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	15.7	16.0	0.5	0.3	-0.4	1.9	-2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	15.8	16.9	0.5	1.1	-1.5	7.0	-8.2
Business, building and other support services	13.3	14.0	0.7	0.7	-2.7	5.3	-16.2
Educational services	23.4	25.6	0.7	2.2	-1.0	9.4	-3.8
Health care and social assistance	56.8	54.6	1.0	-2.2	-5.6	-3.9	-9.3
Information, culture and recreation	9.7	9.4	0.6	-0.3	-3.4	-3.1	-26.6
Accommodation and food services	13.5	17.2	0.8	3.7	-4.3	27.4	-20.0
Other services (except public administration)	11.2	12.3	0.6	1.1	-2.0	9.8	-14.0
Public administration	25.9	27.1	0.6	1.2	2.3	4.6	9.3
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	3,564.0	3,794.9	15.6	230.9	-533.0	6.5	-12.3
Goods-producing sector	668.2	792.3	8.8	124.1	-90.5	18.6	-10.3
Agriculture	52.7	54.3	2.6	1.6	-1.6	3.0	-2.9
Natural resources ²	33.0	39.9	2.2	6.9	-3.3	20.9	-7.6
Utilities	23.5	25.1	1.0	1.6	-2.0	6.8	-7.4
Construction	171.4	229.3	6.1	57.9	-26.9	33.8	-10.5
Manufacturing	387.7	443.8	6.0	56.1	-56.6	14.5	-11.3
Services-producing sector	2,895.8	3,002.6	14.9	106.8	-442.5	3.7	-12.8
Wholesale and retail trade	531.6	585.2	8.2	53.6	-83.9	10.1	-12.5
Transportation and warehousing	201.9	187.0	4.6	-14.9	-47.4	-7.4	-20.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	235.7	242.3	4.4	6.6	-2.5	2.8	-1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	329.3	343.5	6.0	14.2	-3.8	4.3	-1.1
Business, building and other support services	144.1	141.5	5.6	-2.6	-41.6	-1.8	-22.7
Educational services	263.1	298.3	5.5	35.2	-3.1	13.4	-1.0
Health care and social assistance	551.2	567.0	6.1	15.8	-36.5	2.9	-6.0
Information, culture and recreation	138.7	144.9	5.4	6.2	-28.1	4.5	-16.2
Accommodation and food services	130.3	126.7	5.9	-3.6	-123.8	-2.8	-49.4
Other services (except public administration)	127.5	131.1	3.8	3.6	-57.0	2.8	-30.3
Public administration	242.4	235.1	3.9	-7.3	-14.9	-3.0	-6.0
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	6,463.1	6,398.6	21.0	-64.5	-1,036.8	-1.0	-13.9
Goods-producing sector	1,248.7	1,264.0	11.1	15.3	-210.4	1.2	-14.3
Agriculture	74.1	70.4	3.1	-3.7	-3.7	-5.0	-5.0
Natural resources ²	32.5	34.8	1.6	2.3	1.7	7.1	5.1
Utilities	48.9	48.7	1.9	-0.2	-7.2	-0.4	-12.9
Construction	464.4	467.5	7.4	3.1	-75.7	0.7	-13.9
Manufacturing	628.9	642.6	7.9	13.7	-125.6	2.2	-16.3
Services-producing sector	5,214.4	5,134.6	20.6	-79.8	-826.4	-1.5	-13.9
Wholesale and retail trade	885.0	888.8	10.8	3.8	-211.4	0.4	-19.2
Transportation and warehousing	351.9	345.3	6.2	-6.6	-57.1	-1.9	-14.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	595.2	601.0	6.8	5.8	16.4	1.0	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	657.8	637.6	8.8	-20.2	-36.7	-3.1	-5.4
Business, building and other support services	303.9	270.7	7.3	-33.2	-37.8	-10.9	-12.3
Educational services	486.5	469.6	7.8	-16.9	-71.3	-3.5	-13.2
Health care and social assistance	830.5	816.8	8.0	-13.7	-80.1	-1.6	-8.9
Information, culture and recreation	244.9	232.3	7.4	-12.6	-79.1	-5.1	-25.4
Accommodation and food services	232.7	242.9	8.4	10.2	-214.1	4.4	-46.8
Other services (except public administration)	244.4	243.3	5.6	-1.1	-64.8	-0.5	-21.0
Public administration	381.7	386.3	5.3	4.6	9.6	1.2	2.5

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	574.7	587.8	2.8	13.1	-66.4	2.3	-10.1
Goods-producing sector	135.9	137.2	1.7	1.3	-18.3	1.0	-11.8
Agriculture	28.5	27.4	0.9	-1.1	1.4	-3.9	5.4
Natural resources ²	3.7	4.7	0.4	1.0	-0.7	27.0	-13.0
Utilities	6.4	5.7	0.2	-0.7	-0.5	-10.9	-8.1
Construction	41.1	43.7	1.1	2.6	-8.1	6.3	-15.6
Manufacturing	56.2	55.5	1.0	-0.7	-10.5	-1.2	-15.9
Services-producing sector	438.9	450.6	2.7	11.7	-48.1	2.7	-9.6
Wholesale and retail trade	74.6	81.6	1.3	7.0	-6.4	9.4	-7.3
Transportation and warehousing	35.7	35.6	0.8	-0.1	-7.0	-0.3	-16.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	32.2	31.4	0.7	-0.8	-2.3	-2.5	-6.8
Professional, scientific and technical services	29.8	30.5	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.3	7.0
Business, building and other support services	20.6	21.8	0.8	1.2	-0.9	5.8	-4.0
Educational services	52.2	49.5	1.1	-2.7	-3.2	-5.2	-6.1
Health care and social assistance	93.0	93.9	1.3	0.9	-9.7	1.0	-9.4
Information, culture and recreation	15.3	17.0	0.9	1.7	-5.1	11.1	-23.1
Accommodation and food services	25.4	28.2	1.1	2.8	-13.7	11.0	-32.7
Other services (except public administration)	25.6	26.3	0.8	0.7	-1.4	2.7	-5.1
Public administration	34.4	34.8	0.8	0.4	-0.4	1.2	-1.1
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	506.9	507.5	2.5	0.6	-72.0	0.1	-12.4
Goods-producing sector	128.2	127.6	1.7	-0.6	-19.6	-0.5	-13.3
Agriculture	38.2	38.8	1.0	0.6	-0.4	1.6	-1.0
Natural resources ²	17.7	17.0	0.7	-0.7	-6.6	-4.0	-28.0
Utilities	5.8	5.4	0.3	-0.4	-1.4	-6.9	-20.6
Construction	38.3	36.9	1.1	-1.4	-10.0	-3.7	-21.3
Manufacturing	28.1	29.6	0.7	1.5	-1.3	5.3	-4.2
Services-producing sector	378.7	379.9	2.4	1.2	-52.4	0.3	-12.1
Wholesale and retail trade	72.9	77.0	1.2	4.1	-10.3	5.6	-11.8
Transportation and warehousing	22.9	22.9	0.7	0.0	-3.3	0.0	-12.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	29.4	29.1	0.6	-0.3	-0.4	-1.0	-1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	27.0	26.2	0.7	-0.8	-2.2	-3.0	-7.7
Business, building and other support services	14.0	14.6	0.7	0.6	-1.3	4.3	-8.2
Educational services	41.4	41.8	0.9	0.4	-2.2	1.0	-5.0
Health care and social assistance	74.6	74.5	1.0	-0.1	-5.3	-0.1	-6.6
Information, culture and recreation	16.7	14.4	0.8	-2.3	-7.3	-13.8	-33.6
Accommodation and food services	20.8	22.0	1.0	1.2	-17.6	5.8	-44.4
Other services (except public administration)	26.5	25.5	0.7	-1.0	-3.3	-3.8	-11.5
Public administration	32.6	31.9	0.7	-0.7	1.0	-2.1	3.2
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	1,969.0	1,997.2	10.3	28.2	-349.7	1.4	-14.9
Goods-producing sector	513.9	509.1	6.7	-4.8	-85.4	-0.9	-14.4
Agriculture	44.3	43.6	2.5	-0.7	-4.9	-1.6	-10.1
Natural resources ²	133.0	129.0	3.6	-4.0	-21.9	-3.0	-14.5
Utilities	21.2	21.1	0.8	-0.1	-2.1	-0.5	-9.1
Construction	197.5	194.3	4.9	-3.2	-39.9	-1.6	-17.0
Manufacturing	117.9	121.1	3.2	3.2	-16.7	2.7	-12.1
Services-producing sector	1,455.1	1,488.1	9.7	33.0	-264.3	2.3	-15.1
Wholesale and retail trade	260.2	269.5	4.8	9.3	-77.2	3.6	-22.3
Transportation and warehousing	109.2	116.4	3.1	7.2	-24.1	6.6	-17.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	102.9	105.9	2.4	3.0	2.1	2.9	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	169.3	169.7	3.8	0.4	-12.6	0.2	-6.9
Business, building and other support services	69.3	73.9	3.2	4.6	-11.2	6.6	-13.2
Educational services	147.7	141.9	3.7	-5.8	-10.8	-3.9	-7.1
Health care and social assistance	271.0	275.2	3.8	4.2	-14.5	1.5	-5.0
Information, culture and recreation	63.1	59.0	2.9	-4.1	-15.0	-6.5	-20.3
Accommodation and food services	77.5	85.2	3.9	7.7	-56.1	9.9	-39.7
Other services (except public administration)	80.2	92.2	3.4	12.0	-27.1	15.0	-22.7
Public administration	104.9	99.2	2.5	-5.7	-17.8	-5.4	-15.2

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,142.6	2,185.9	10.9	43.3	-389.9	2.0	-15.1
Goods-producing sector	433.2	436.1	6.0	2.9	-68.3	0.7	-13.5
Agriculture	24.6	26.7	2.1	2.1	-2.0	8.5	-7.0
Natural resources ²	37.5	37.9	2.0	0.4	-8.1	1.1	-17.6
Utilities	17.9	18.4	0.6	0.5	4.7	2.8	34.3
Construction	199.8	198.4	4.4	-1.4	-42.3	-0.7	-17.6
Manufacturing	153.5	154.7	3.6	1.2	-20.7	0.8	-11.8
Services-producing sector	1,709.3	1,749.8	10.6	40.5	-321.6	2.4	-15.5
Wholesale and retail trade	327.7	339.5	5.6	11.8	-49.2	3.6	-12.7
Transportation and warehousing	123.2	116.0	3.3	-7.2	-26.1	-5.8	-18.4
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	150.6	154.2	3.5	3.6	-0.1	2.4	-0.1
Professional, scientific and technical services	217.4	217.7	4.5	0.3	-5.0	0.1	-2.2
Business, building and other support services	84.4	82.4	3.3	-2.0	-34.2	-2.4	-29.3
Educational services	160.5	172.4	3.9	11.9	-3.7	7.4	-2.1
Health care and social assistance	286.6	294.0	4.2	7.4	-17.1	2.6	-5.5
Information, culture and recreation	84.0	87.9	4.1	3.9	-49.2	4.6	-35.9
Accommodation and food services	83.0	95.4	4.3	12.4	-90.8	14.9	-48.8
Other services (except public administration)	84.4	81.1	3.1	-3.3	-40.0	-3.9	-33.0
Public administration	107.5	109.2	2.3	1.7	-6.1	1.6	-5.3

1. Average standard error of change between 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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	187.2	187.3	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.7
Labour force	118.7	117.2	0.9	-1.5	-8.9	-1.3	-7.1
Employment	107.2	105.0	0.9	-2.2	-11.2	-2.1	-9.6
Unemployment	11.5	12.3	0.5	0.8	2.4	7.0	24.2
Participation rate	63.4	62.6	0.5	-0.8	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.7	10.5	0.4	0.8	2.6	...	...
Employment rate	57.3	56.1	0.5	-1.2	-6.4	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	380.3	380.9	...	0.6	9.2	0.2	2.5
Labour force	248.2	241.6	1.4	-6.6	-11.5	-2.7	-4.5
Employment	226.0	216.3	1.4	-9.7	-23.3	-4.3	-9.7
Unemployment	22.2	25.3	0.7	3.1	11.8	14.0	87.4
Participation rate	65.3	63.4	0.4	-1.9	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	10.5	0.3	1.6	5.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.4	56.8	0.4	-2.6	-7.7	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	133.2	133.4	...	0.2	2.6	0.2	2.0
Labour force	86.0	86.6	0.9	0.6	-0.9	0.7	-1.0
Employment	80.0	79.1	0.9	-0.9	-3.3	-1.1	-4.0
Unemployment	6.0	7.6	0.4	1.6	2.5	26.7	49.0
Participation rate	64.6	64.9	0.7	0.3	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.8	0.4	1.8	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	59.3	0.7	-0.8	-3.7	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	107.8	107.9	...	0.1	1.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	66.6	64.8	0.8	-1.8	-6.2	-2.7	-8.7
Employment	60.3	57.6	0.8	-2.7	-9.1	-4.5	-13.6
Unemployment	6.3	7.2	0.4	0.9	2.9	14.3	67.4
Participation rate	61.8	60.1	0.7	-1.7	-6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	11.1	0.5	1.6	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	53.4	0.7	-2.5	-9.2	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	133.3	133.2	...	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	77.6	76.7	0.9	-0.9	-2.3	-1.2	-2.9
Employment	69.0	66.5	0.9	-2.5	-9.2	-3.6	-12.2
Unemployment	8.6	10.2	0.3	1.6	6.9	18.6	209.1
Participation rate	58.2	57.6	0.7	-0.6	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	13.3	0.4	2.2	9.1	...	...
Employment rate	51.8	49.9	0.7	-1.9	-6.7	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	690.4	690.6	...	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.6
Labour force	441.8	435.5	3.3	-6.3	-48.0	-1.4	-9.9
Employment	400.0	383.6	3.4	-16.4	-86.6	-4.1	-18.4
Unemployment	41.8	51.9	1.3	10.1	38.6	24.2	290.2
Participation rate	64.0	63.1	0.5	-0.9	-7.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	11.9	0.3	2.4	9.1	...	...
Employment rate	57.9	55.5	0.5	-2.4	-13.0	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	189.6	189.8	...	0.2	2.7	0.1	1.4
Labour force	115.9	116.4	1.1	0.5	-0.6	0.4	-0.5
Employment	105.1	103.7	1.1	-1.4	-9.3	-1.3	-8.2
Unemployment	10.7	12.7	0.4	2.0	8.7	18.7	217.5
Participation rate	61.1	61.3	0.6	0.2	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.2	10.9	0.4	1.7	7.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.4	54.6	0.6	-0.8	-5.8	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	135.6	135.7	...	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6
Labour force	82.7	80.3	0.8	-2.4	-2.0	-2.9	-2.4
Employment	74.6	70.0	0.9	-4.6	-7.7	-6.2	-9.9
Unemployment	8.1	10.4	0.3	2.3	5.9	28.4	131.1
Participation rate	61.0	59.2	0.6	-1.8	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	13.0	0.4	3.2	7.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	51.6	0.6	-3.4	-6.0	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,551.0	3,555.5	...	4.5	54.8	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,290.0	2,265.5	8.3	-24.5	-57.1	-1.1	-2.5
Employment	2,049.6	1,947.5	8.5	-102.1	-247.8	-5.0	-11.3
Unemployment	240.4	318.0	4.6	77.6	190.7	32.3	149.8
Participation rate	64.5	63.7	0.2	-0.8	-2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	14.0	0.2	3.5	8.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	54.8	0.2	-2.9	-7.9	...	...

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,188.2	1,189.7	...	1.5	23.5	0.1	2.0
Labour force	783.5	770.7	4.5	-12.8	-22.6	-1.6	-2.8
Employment	729.6	705.6	4.5	-24.0	-45.2	-3.3	-6.0
Unemployment	53.9	65.1	2.0	11.2	22.6	20.8	53.2
Participation rate	65.9	64.8	0.4	-1.1	-3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.9	8.4	0.2	1.5	3.0	...	...
Employment rate	61.4	59.3	0.4	-2.1	-5.1	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	283.6	283.9	...	0.3	3.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	186.2	181.1	1.5	-5.1	-11.5	-2.7	-6.0
Employment	169.7	161.2	1.5	-8.5	-21.4	-5.0	-11.7
Unemployment	16.5	19.9	0.6	3.4	9.9	20.6	99.0
Participation rate	65.7	63.8	0.5	-1.9	-4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	11.0	0.3	2.1	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.8	56.8	0.5	-3.0	-8.3	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	904.5	905.8	...	1.3	20.3	0.1	2.3
Labour force	597.3	589.6	4.3	-7.7	-11.0	-1.3	-1.8
Employment	559.9	544.4	4.3	-15.5	-23.8	-2.8	-4.2
Unemployment	37.4	45.2	1.9	7.8	12.7	20.9	39.1
Participation rate	66.0	65.1	0.5	-0.9	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.3	7.7	0.3	1.4	2.3	...	...
Employment rate	61.9	60.1	0.5	-1.8	-4.1	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	147.6	147.7	...	0.1	2.4	0.1	1.7
Labour force	88.4	86.8	0.8	-1.6	-6.3	-1.8	-6.8
Employment	81.4	77.4	0.8	-4.0	-11.5	-4.9	-12.9
Unemployment	7.0	9.4	0.3	2.4	5.2	34.3	123.8
Participation rate	59.9	58.8	0.6	-1.1	-5.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	10.8	0.3	2.9	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.1	52.4	0.6	-2.7	-8.8	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	108.5	108.6	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.3
Labour force	56.1	53.8	1.3	-2.3	-12.9	-4.1	-19.3
Employment	51.8	48.7	1.3	-3.1	-14.1	-6.0	-22.5
Unemployment	4.3	5.1	0.5	0.8	1.2	18.6	30.8
Participation rate	51.7	49.5	1.2	-2.2	-12.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	9.5	0.7	1.8	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	47.7	44.8	1.2	-2.9	-13.8	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	350.5	350.9	...	0.4	6.6	0.1	1.9
Labour force	231.3	224.5	2.0	-6.8	-11.2	-2.9	-4.8
Employment	211.6	201.9	2.0	-9.7	-21.2	-4.6	-9.5
Unemployment	19.7	22.6	0.9	2.9	10.0	14.7	79.4
Participation rate	66.0	64.0	0.6	-2.0	-4.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.5	10.1	0.4	1.6	4.8	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	57.5	0.6	-2.9	-7.3	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,658.8	5,667.6	...	8.8	136.3	0.2	2.5
Labour force	3,581.1	3,481.3	11.0	-99.8	-208.8	-2.8	-5.7
Employment	3,298.9	3,089.7	11.1	-209.2	-372.0	-6.3	-10.7
Unemployment	282.2	391.5	6.3	109.3	163.2	38.7	71.5
Participation rate	63.3	61.4	0.2	-1.9	-5.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.9	11.2	0.2	3.3	5.0	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	54.5	0.2	-3.8	-8.1	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	685.2	685.7	...	0.5	9.5	0.1	1.4
Labour force	440.4	426.1	3.5	-14.3	-8.2	-3.2	-1.9
Employment	407.4	382.0	3.7	-25.4	-33.7	-6.2	-8.1
Unemployment	32.9	44.0	1.4	11.1	25.4	33.7	136.6
Participation rate	64.3	62.1	0.5	-2.2	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	10.3	0.3	2.8	6.0	...	...
Employment rate	59.5	55.7	0.5	-3.8	-5.8	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	360.5	360.8	...	0.3	4.7	0.1	1.3
Labour force	203.5	195.9	2.2	-7.6	-11.0	-3.7	-5.3
Employment	183.3	171.3	2.2	-12.0	-23.7	-6.5	-12.2
Unemployment	20.2	24.6	0.9	4.4	12.7	21.8	106.7
Participation rate	56.4	54.3	0.6	-2.1	-3.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	12.6	0.4	2.7	6.8	...	...
Employment rate	50.8	47.5	0.6	-3.3	-7.3	...	...

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	454.6	455.2	...	0.6	8.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	314.7	301.1	2.4	-13.6	-19.8	-4.3	-6.2
Employment	290.2	270.0	2.4	-20.2	-35.1	-7.0	-11.5
Unemployment	24.5	31.1	1.1	6.6	15.3	26.9	96.8
Participation rate	69.2	66.1	0.5	-3.1	-5.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.8	10.3	0.3	2.5	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.8	59.3	0.5	-4.5	-9.0	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.4	119.4	...	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.4
Labour force	77.3	78.0	0.8	0.7	-6.1	0.9	-7.3
Employment	70.0	69.2	0.9	-0.8	-10.4	-1.1	-13.1
Unemployment	7.3	8.8	0.4	1.5	4.3	20.5	95.6
Participation rate	64.7	65.3	0.7	0.6	-6.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.4	11.3	0.5	1.9	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.6	58.0	0.7	-0.6	-9.6	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	141.7	142.0	...	0.3	3.5	0.2	2.5
Labour force	93.9	96.2	1.1	2.3	-3.6	2.4	-3.6
Employment	85.8	83.8	1.2	-2.0	-11.5	-2.3	-12.1
Unemployment	8.1	12.4	0.5	4.3	7.8	53.1	169.6
Participation rate	66.3	67.7	0.8	1.4	-4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	12.9	0.5	4.3	8.3	...	...
Employment rate	60.6	59.0	0.8	-1.6	-9.8	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	453.1	453.5	...	0.4	8.0	0.1	1.8
Labour force	270.6	266.7	2.6	-3.9	9.5	-1.4	3.7
Employment	246.4	235.4	2.6	-11.0	-8.8	-4.5	-3.6
Unemployment	24.1	31.3	1.1	7.2	18.3	29.9	140.8
Participation rate	59.7	58.8	0.6	-0.9	1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	11.7	0.4	2.8	6.6	...	...
Employment rate	54.4	51.9	0.6	-2.5	-2.9	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	298.6	298.9	...	0.3	4.9	0.1	1.7
Labour force	169.6	162.5	1.9	-7.1	-23.5	-4.2	-12.6
Employment	147.8	135.4	1.9	-12.4	-39.9	-8.4	-22.8
Unemployment	21.8	27.1	0.9	5.3	16.4	24.3	153.3
Participation rate	56.8	54.4	0.7	-2.4	-8.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	16.7	0.5	3.8	10.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.5	45.3	0.7	-4.2	-14.3	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	182.7	182.9	...	0.2	3.7	0.1	2.1
Labour force	134.9	131.5	2.0	-3.4	6.5	-2.5	5.2
Employment	122.6	116.2	1.9	-6.4	0.3	-5.2	0.3
Unemployment	12.3	15.3	0.9	3.0	6.2	24.4	68.1
Participation rate	73.8	71.9	1.1	-1.9	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	11.6	0.7	2.5	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	67.1	63.5	1.1	-3.6	-1.2	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	141.2	141.2	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Labour force	85.2	83.0	0.8	-2.2	-8.0	-2.6	-8.8
Employment	79.4	76.0	0.8	-3.4	-10.3	-4.3	-11.9
Unemployment	5.8	7.0	0.4	1.2	2.3	20.7	48.9
Participation rate	60.3	58.8	0.6	-1.5	-5.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.4	0.4	1.6	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	53.8	0.6	-2.4	-7.4	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	104.6	104.5	...	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Labour force	62.7	59.7	0.6	-3.0	-5.0	-4.8	-7.7
Employment	57.5	53.5	0.6	-4.0	-7.8	-7.0	-12.7
Unemployment	5.2	6.2	0.2	1.0	2.9	19.2	87.9
Participation rate	59.9	57.1	0.6	-2.8	-4.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.3	10.4	0.4	2.1	5.3	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	51.2	0.5	-3.8	-7.3	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	704.9	705.5	...	0.6	11.1	0.1	1.6
Labour force	465.4	458.4	1.4	-7.0	-11.9	-1.5	-2.5
Employment	429.5	411.2	1.5	-18.3	-35.0	-4.3	-7.8
Unemployment	35.8	47.2	0.8	11.4	23.1	31.8	95.9
Participation rate	66.0	65.0	0.2	-1.0	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	10.3	0.2	2.6	5.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.9	58.3	0.2	-2.6	-6.0	...	...

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	215.4	215.6	...	0.2	4.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	142.5	139.1	1.0	-3.4	-11.7	-2.4	-7.8
Employment	130.2	124.4	1.0	-5.8	-19.6	-4.5	-13.6
Unemployment	12.2	14.7	0.5	2.5	8.0	20.5	119.4
Participation rate	66.2	64.5	0.5	-1.7	-6.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.6	10.6	0.3	2.0	6.2	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	57.7	0.5	-2.7	-10.4	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	280.4	280.8	...	0.4	6.5	0.1	2.4
Labour force	192.2	189.2	1.1	-3.0	-2.1	-1.6	-1.1
Employment	173.3	165.8	1.1	-7.5	-14.0	-4.3	-7.8
Unemployment	18.9	23.4	0.6	4.5	11.9	23.8	103.5
Participation rate	68.5	67.4	0.4	-1.1	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	12.4	0.3	2.6	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	61.8	59.0	0.4	-2.8	-6.5	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,295.0	1,297.1	...	2.1	30.7	0.2	2.4
Labour force	888.2	876.3	4.3	-11.9	-61.3	-1.3	-6.5
Employment	792.4	758.5	4.4	-33.9	-114.6	-4.3	-13.1
Unemployment	95.7	117.8	2.6	22.1	53.3	23.1	82.6
Participation rate	68.6	67.6	0.3	-1.0	-6.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	13.4	0.3	2.6	6.5	...	...
Employment rate	61.2	58.5	0.3	-2.7	-10.4	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,204.9	1,206.8	...	1.9	27.4	0.2	2.3
Labour force	803.6	781.5	3.8	-22.1	-72.6	-2.8	-8.5
Employment	723.6	675.4	4.1	-48.2	-119.8	-6.7	-15.1
Unemployment	80.0	106.1	2.5	26.1	47.2	32.6	80.1
Participation rate	66.7	64.8	0.3	-1.9	-7.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	13.6	0.3	3.6	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	56.0	0.3	-4.1	-11.4	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	168.8	169.1	...	0.3	4.0	0.2	2.4
Labour force	105.1	105.3	1.4	0.2	-6.2	0.2	-5.6
Employment	96.6	95.2	1.5	-1.4	-11.6	-1.4	-10.9
Unemployment	8.5	10.1	0.6	1.6	5.4	18.8	114.9
Participation rate	62.3	62.3	0.9	0.0	-5.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.6	0.5	1.5	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	57.2	56.3	0.9	-0.9	-8.4	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	160.5	160.9	...	0.4	4.6	0.2	2.9
Labour force	100.7	98.2	0.9	-2.5	-7.6	-2.5	-7.2
Employment	94.8	90.8	0.9	-4.0	-9.2	-4.2	-9.2
Unemployment	5.9	7.4	0.4	1.5	1.5	25.4	25.4
Participation rate	62.7	61.0	0.6	-1.7	-6.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	5.9	7.5	0.3	1.6	1.9	...	...
Employment rate	59.1	56.4	0.6	-2.7	-7.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,306.4	2,309.8	...	3.4	51.0	0.1	2.3
Labour force	1,458.0	1,412.2	5.8	-45.8	-132.6	-3.1	-8.6
Employment	1,348.8	1,260.5	5.9	-88.3	-219.4	-6.5	-14.8
Unemployment	109.2	151.7	3.2	42.5	86.8	38.9	133.7
Participation rate	63.2	61.1	0.3	-2.1	-7.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	10.7	0.2	3.2	6.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	54.6	0.3	-3.9	-10.9	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	325.3	325.7	...	0.4	6.5	0.1	2.0
Labour force	202.2	199.3	1.8	-2.9	-0.4	-1.4	-0.2
Employment	187.7	179.2	1.7	-8.5	-13.3	-4.5	-6.9
Unemployment	14.5	20.1	0.6	5.6	12.9	38.6	179.2
Participation rate	62.2	61.2	0.5	-1.0	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.2	10.1	0.3	2.9	6.5	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	55.0	0.5	-2.7	-5.3	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between 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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,555.6	3,559.5	...	3.9	54.9	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,240.4	2,276.7	17.0	36.3	-30.9	1.6	-1.3
Employment	1,833.6	1,930.9	17.1	97.3	-246.9	5.3	-11.3
Unemployment	406.9	345.8	11.2	-61.1	216.1	-15.0	166.6
Participation rate	63.0	64.0	0.5	1.0	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	18.2	15.2	0.5	-3.0	9.6	...	...
Employment rate	51.6	54.2	0.5	2.6	-7.9	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,667.6	5,674.4	...	6.8	131.1	0.1	2.4
Labour force	3,390.9	3,460.9	22.8	70.0	-218.9	2.1	-5.9
Employment	3,015.2	2,926.8	22.8	-88.4	-552.6	-2.9	-15.9
Unemployment	375.7	534.1	15.3	158.4	333.7	42.2	166.5
Participation rate	59.8	61.0	0.4	1.2	-5.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	15.4	0.4	4.3	10.0	...	...
Employment rate	53.2	51.6	0.4	-1.6	-11.2	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,309.8	2,312.6	...	2.8	49.8	0.1	2.2
Labour force	1,364.5	1,406.5	12.1	42.0	-138.4	3.1	-9.0
Employment	1,216.9	1,208.4	11.9	-8.5	-274.6	-0.7	-18.5
Unemployment	147.6	198.1	7.6	50.5	136.2	34.2	220.0
Participation rate	59.1	60.8	0.5	1.7	-7.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	14.1	0.5	3.3	10.1	...	...
Employment rate	52.7	52.3	0.5	-0.4	-13.2	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between 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,¹ three-month moving average ending in May 2019 and May 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2019	30,623.6	20,096.2	18,918.3	1,177.9	65.6	5.9	61.8
2020	31,094.3	19,099.2	16,833.3	2,265.9	61.4	11.9	54.1
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2019	441.2	257.7	224.6	33.1	58.4	12.8	50.9
2020	439.7	234.7	196.8	37.9	53.4	16.1	44.8
Avalon Peninsula							
2019	237.4	150.1	134.6	15.4	63.2	10.3	56.7
2020	237.9	138.9	120.7	18.2	58.4	13.1	50.7
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2019	119.0	59.9	49.1	10.8	50.3	18.0	41.3
2020	117.8	53.2	42.6	10.6	45.2	19.9	36.2
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2019	84.8	47.7	40.8	6.9	56.3	14.5	48.1
2020	84.0	42.5	33.5	9.1	50.6	21.4	39.9
Prince Edward Island							
2019	127.8	84.3	75.5	8.8	66.0	10.4	59.1
2020	130.9	81.2	70.6	10.6	62.0	13.1	53.9
Nova Scotia							
2019	804.5	498.2	463.1	35.1	61.9	7.0	57.6
2020	814.7	467.8	411.6	56.2	57.4	12.0	50.5
Cape Breton							
2019	104.0	56.6	48.8	7.8	54.4	13.8	46.9
2020	103.7	52.4	42.8	9.6	50.5	18.3	41.3
North Shore							
2019	127.7	74.3	68.5	5.8	58.2	7.8	53.6
2020	128.1	68.3	60.3	7.9	53.3	11.6	47.1
Annapolis Valley							
2019	103.4	62.0	58.1	3.8	60.0	6.1	56.2
2020	103.9	54.2	47.8	6.4	52.2	11.8	46.0
Southern							
2019	97.7	53.9	50.1	3.8	55.2	7.1	51.3
2020	98.2	52.0	45.3	6.7	53.0	12.9	46.1
Halifax							
2019	371.7	251.4	237.7	13.8	67.6	5.5	63.9
2020	380.9	240.9	215.3	25.6	63.2	10.6	56.5
New Brunswick							
2019	629.8	385.8	352.7	33.2	61.3	8.6	56.0
2020	635.7	369.1	321.5	47.6	58.1	12.9	50.6
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2019	126.9	67.8	58.8	9.1	53.4	13.4	46.3
2020	126.8	64.8	52.7	12.2	51.1	18.8	41.6
Moncton–Richibucto							
2019	183.3	118.5	108.9	9.6	64.6	8.1	59.4
2020	186.0	114.6	102.3	12.3	61.6	10.7	55.0
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2019	142.8	91.1	85.2	5.9	63.8	6.5	59.7
2020	144.1	85.3	74.5	10.8	59.2	12.7	51.7
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2019	114.0	70.8	65.4	5.4	62.1	7.6	57.4
2020	115.7	66.5	58.8	7.7	57.5	11.6	50.8
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2019	62.8	37.5	34.4	3.1	59.7	8.3	54.8
2020	63.0	37.9	33.2	4.7	60.2	12.4	52.7
Quebec							
2019	7,035.7	4,538.7	4,295.8	243.0	64.5	5.4	61.1
2020	7,106.7	4,382.8	3,794.9	587.9	61.7	13.4	53.4
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2019	75.7	38.3	32.3	6.0	50.6	15.7	42.7
2020	75.1	33.2	27.0	6.2	44.2	18.7	36.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2019	167.8	98.9	91.6	7.3	58.9	7.4	54.6
2020	167.4	90.7	78.6	12.1	54.2	13.3	47.0
Capitale-Nationale							
2019	630.2	436.3	419.1	17.1	69.2	3.9	66.5
2020	633.4	387.3	339.4	47.9	61.1	12.4	53.6
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2019	353.5	224.2	216.0	8.2	63.4	3.7	61.1
2020	355.0	227.4	204.5	22.9	64.1	10.1	57.6
Estrie							
2019	276.7	167.3	160.8	6.5	60.5	3.9	58.1
2020	279.5	168.3	150.0	18.3	60.2	10.9	53.7
Centre-du-Québec							
2019	203.9	132.7	125.5	7.2	65.1	5.4	61.5
2020	205.0	129.7	115.4	14.4	63.3	11.1	56.3
Montérégie							
2019	1,286.5	837.7	799.2	38.5	65.1	4.6	62.1

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in May 2019 and May 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2020	1,297.9	829.9	719.5	110.4	63.9	13.3	55.4
Montréal							
2019	1,745.4	1,141.6	1,063.2	78.4	65.4	6.9	60.9
2020	1,781.6	1,124.8	967.6	157.2	63.1	14.0	54.3
Laval							
2019	366.5	238.0	226.2	11.8	64.9	5.0	61.7
2020	371.7	217.8	186.7	31.1	58.6	14.3	50.2
Lanaudière							
2019	423.0	265.4	252.8	12.6	62.7	4.7	59.8
2020	426.0	299.5	256.8	42.8	70.3	14.3	60.3
Laurentides							
2019	515.4	334.2	322.1	12.1	64.8	3.6	62.5
2020	521.9	280.9	239.6	41.3	53.8	14.7	45.9
Outaouais							
2019	327.2	223.0	210.1	12.9	68.2	5.8	64.2
2020	330.4	204.1	180.0	24.0	61.8	11.8	54.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2019	119.9	81.0	76.7	4.3	67.6	5.3	64.0
2020	119.7	71.3	62.0	9.3	59.6	13.0	51.8
Mauricie							
2019	225.5	130.7	122.8	7.9	58.0	6.0	54.5
2020	225.7	133.2	114.6	18.7	59.0	14.0	50.8
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2019	229.4	134.9	126.3	8.6	58.8	6.4	55.1
2020	228.4	130.6	107.2	23.4	57.2	17.9	46.9
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2019	89.2	54.6	51.2	3.4	61.2	6.2	57.4
2020	88.1	54.0	46.0	7.9	61.3	14.6	52.2
Ontario							
2019	12,073.4	7,839.0	7,376.9	462.1	64.9	5.9	61.1
2020	12,298.2	7,455.7	6,632.0	823.7	60.6	11.0	53.9
Ottawa							
2019	1,157.2	764.1	723.2	40.9	66.0	5.4	62.5
2020	1,177.4	735.7	676.2	59.5	62.5	8.1	57.4
Kingston-Pembroke							
2019	386.5	237.8	225.6	12.2	61.5	5.1	58.4
2020	389.9	218.1	192.3	25.8	55.9	11.8	49.3
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2019	337.7	184.6	173.3	11.3	54.7	6.1	51.3
2020	341.9	182.0	162.1	19.9	53.2	10.9	47.4
Toronto							
2019	5,787.7	3,865.4	3,621.1	244.3	66.8	6.3	62.6
2020	5,926.3	3,653.0	3,234.6	418.4	61.6	11.5	54.6
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2019	1,151.2	792.8	747.1	45.7	68.9	5.8	64.9
2020	1,175.8	765.0	682.7	82.3	65.1	10.8	58.1
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2019	1,258.8	786.9	748.5	38.4	62.5	4.9	59.5
2020	1,277.3	751.0	665.4	85.6	58.8	11.4	52.1
London							
2019	581.0	346.9	329.5	17.4	59.7	5.0	56.7
2020	590.5	351.9	313.6	38.4	59.6	10.9	53.1
Windsor-Sarnia							
2019	537.4	325.0	305.8	19.2	60.5	5.9	56.9
2020	542.7	283.3	239.8	43.5	52.2	15.4	44.2
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2019	249.6	158.7	151.2	7.5	63.6	4.7	60.6
2020	251.2	161.0	145.9	15.0	64.1	9.3	58.1
Northeast							
2019	454.5	267.1	248.4	18.7	58.8	7.0	54.7
2020	453.7	257.7	232.9	24.8	56.8	9.6	51.3
Northwest							
2019	171.7	109.6	103.2	6.4	63.8	5.8	60.1
2020	171.5	97.0	86.4	10.6	56.6	10.9	50.4
Manitoba							
2019	1,034.2	687.9	652.6	35.2	66.5	5.1	63.1
2020	1,046.2	662.7	598.9	63.8	63.3	9.6	57.2
Southeast							
2019	95.3	63.9	61.9	2.0	67.1	3.1	65.0
2020	96.6	59.1	55.1	4.0	61.2	6.8	57.0
South Central and North Central							
2019	87.8	57.0	54.4	2.6	64.9	4.6	62.0
2020	88.6	55.9	52.1	3.7	63.1	6.6	58.8
Southwest							
2019	90.3	61.1	57.7	3.4	67.7	5.6	63.9
2020	90.8	56.2	50.9	5.3	61.9	9.4	56.1
Winnipeg							
2019	631.9	425.6	403.0	22.6	67.4	5.3	63.8
2020	642.5	415.3	371.6	43.7	64.6	10.5	57.8

Table 9 - continued

Labour force characteristics by province and economic region,¹ three-month moving average ending in May 2019 and May 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2019	76.2	46.7	44.4	2.3	61.3	4.9	58.3
2020	76.5	45.5	40.8	4.7	59.5	10.3	53.3
Parklands and North							
2019	52.7	33.6	31.3	2.3	63.8	6.8	59.4
2020	51.2	30.8	28.5	2.3	60.2	7.5	55.7
Saskatchewan							
2019	888.4	611.0	577.0	33.9	68.8	5.5	64.9
2020	894.4	585.5	521.0	64.5	65.5	11.0	58.3
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2019	274.7	199.7	190.8	9.0	72.7	4.5	69.5
2020	278.0	181.5	161.9	19.7	65.3	10.9	58.2
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2019	80.6	52.4	49.5	2.9	65.0	5.5	61.4
2020	80.2	54.0	48.6	5.5	67.3	10.2	60.6
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2019	315.2	215.3	201.9	13.4	68.3	6.2	64.1
2020	320.9	212.9	186.3	26.6	66.3	12.5	58.1
Yorkton–Melville							
2019	59.5	38.7	36.9	1.8	65.0	4.7	62.0
2020	58.5	37.8	34.4	3.4	64.6	9.0	58.8
Prince Albert and Northern							
2019	158.3	104.9	98.0	6.9	66.3	6.6	61.9
2020	156.8	99.2	89.9	9.3	63.3	9.4	57.3
Alberta							
2019	3,510.8	2,511.3	2,339.8	171.5	71.5	6.8	66.6
2020	3,569.4	2,358.0	2,052.1	305.9	66.1	13.0	57.5
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2019	232.2	148.8	139.0	9.7	64.1	6.5	59.9
2020	234.4	139.4	126.8	12.6	59.5	9.0	54.1
Camrose–Drumheller							
2019	158.7	97.8	89.1	8.7	61.6	8.9	56.1
2020	158.4	106.6	95.5	11.1	67.3	10.4	60.3
Calgary							
2019	1,354.9	986.7	919.9	66.8	72.8	6.8	67.9
2020	1,387.4	932.9	809.7	123.2	67.2	13.2	58.4
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2019	273.4	201.9	190.4	11.5	73.8	5.7	69.6
2020	272.1	186.2	160.1	26.2	68.4	14.1	58.8
Red Deer							
2019	175.3	118.0	109.0	8.9	67.3	7.5	62.2
2020	176.7	118.4	103.4	15.0	67.0	12.7	58.5
Edmonton							
2019	1,203.6	867.9	807.4	60.5	72.1	7.0	67.1
2020	1,230.1	794.3	684.4	109.9	64.6	13.8	55.6
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2019	112.8	90.4	85.0	5.4	80.1	6.0	75.4
2020	110.1	80.1	72.2	7.9	72.8	9.9	65.6
British Columbia							
2019	4,077.8	2,682.2	2,560.4	121.9	65.8	4.5	62.8
2020	4,158.3	2,501.6	2,233.9	267.7	60.2	10.7	53.7
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2019	683.6	406.2	390.1	16.1	59.4	4.0	57.1
2020	695.6	390.0	347.1	42.9	56.1	11.0	49.9
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2019	2,570.4	1,739.9	1,664.4	75.4	67.7	4.3	64.8
2020	2,630.7	1,599.3	1,429.6	169.6	60.8	10.6	54.3
Thompson–Okanagan							
2019	451.2	284.6	269.1	15.5	63.1	5.4	59.6
2020	458.9	276.2	249.9	26.2	60.2	9.5	54.5
Kootenay							
2019	123.2	77.7	72.9	4.9	63.1	6.3	59.2
2020	123.7	75.9	64.7	11.2	61.4	14.8	52.3
Cariboo							
2019	127.9	87.3	82.5	4.8	68.3	5.5	64.5
2020	128.4	79.6	71.1	8.4	62.0	10.6	55.4
North Coast and Nechako							
2019	66.1	45.4	43.6	1.7	68.7	3.7	66.0
2020	66.0	42.2	37.1	5.1	63.9	12.1	56.2
Northeast							
2019	55.5	41.1	37.7	3.4	74.1	8.3	67.9
2020	55.0	38.6	34.3	4.3	70.2	11.1	62.4

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

	April 2020	May 2020	Standard error ¹	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020	April to May 2020	May 2019 to May 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	30.1	30.1	...	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3
Labour force	21.3	20.9	0.2	-0.4	-1.8	-1.9	-7.9
Employment	20.8	20.1	0.2	-0.7	-1.8	-3.4	-8.2
Unemployment	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.0	80.0	0.0
Participation rate	70.8	69.4	0.6	-1.4	-7.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	2.3	4.3	0.5	2.0	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	69.1	66.8	0.7	-2.3	-6.9	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	32.4	32.5	...	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
Labour force	22.5	22.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.9	-3.5
Employment	20.5	20.5	0.2	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-3.8
Unemployment	2.0	1.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-10.0	0.0
Participation rate	69.4	68.6	0.7	-0.8	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.9	8.1	0.7	-0.8	0.3	...	...
Employment rate	63.3	63.1	0.7	-0.2	-2.6	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	26.4	26.5	...	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.3
Labour force	15.4	14.3	0.2	-1.1	-1.8	-7.1	-11.2
Employment	12.6	11.9	0.2	-0.7	-2.2	-5.6	-15.6
Unemployment	2.7	2.4	0.1	-0.3	0.4	-11.1	20.0
Participation rate	58.2	54.0	0.7	-4.2	-8.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.7	16.6	0.8	-1.1	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	47.9	45.0	0.6	-2.9	-9.4	...	...

... not applicable

1. Average standard error of change between 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	
May 2020										
15 years and over	13,824.1	36.1	1,130.17	30.56	11,921.9	39.0	1,245.38	1,902.2	18.1	408.09
15 to 24 years	1,699.7	29.7	569.95	18.24	1,028.9	38.4	777.58	670.8	16.3	251.46
25 years and over	12,124.4	37.0	1,208.70	32.29	10,892.9	39.1	1,289.57	1,231.5	19.0	493.40
Males	7,137.9	38.0	1,247.88	32.32	6,487.0	40.1	1,336.01	650.9	17.5	369.53
Females	6,686.3	34.1	1,004.50	28.69	5,434.9	37.8	1,137.21	1,251.4	18.4	428.15
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,548.8	36.1	1,210.36	33.19	4,004.6	38.3	1,297.99	544.2	19.8	565.55
No union coverage	9,275.3	36.2	1,090.84	29.27	7,917.3	39.4	1,218.77	1,358.0	17.4	344.99
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	12,334.8	36.7	1,172.18	31.34	10,928.4	39.0	1,267.98	1,406.4	18.6	427.78
Temporary employees	1,489.3	31.5	782.23	24.14	993.5	39.0	996.82	495.8	16.5	352.25
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,018.5	39.1	1,861.31	47.75	994.1	39.6	1,890.55	24.5	18.4	673.75
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,573.8	36.3	1,097.19	29.92	2,326.1	38.2	1,167.29	247.7	18.2	438.90
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,411.8	38.3	1,510.23	39.48	1,363.0	39.1	1,540.90	48.9	17.1	654.50
Health occupations	1,127.7	34.6	1,138.53	32.67	915.0	37.9	1,252.77	212.7	20.6	647.01
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,766.1	34.9	1,287.98	36.49	1,522.7	37.6	1,399.61	243.4	18.1	589.65
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	217.9	33.0	965.06	28.05	166.3	38.9	1,162.99	51.6	13.8	327.03
Sales and services occupations	2,906.9	32.0	666.89	19.82	2,026.6	38.2	834.26	880.2	17.8	281.54
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	1,846.9	39.8	1,135.65	28.24	1,723.3	41.3	1,189.49	123.6	18.1	384.82
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	285.2	41.1	1,043.61	24.75	244.8	45.0	1,158.65	40.5	17.5	347.47
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	669.3	39.3	999.76	25.22	640.0	40.2	1,027.21	29.2	18.1	398.86
May 2019										
15 years and over	16,302.3	35.3	1,010.30	27.65	13,462.1	39.1	1,149.32	2,840.2	17.4	351.41
15 to 24 years	2,529.5	27.5	497.99	17.07	1,332.6	38.4	739.68	1,197.0	15.4	228.91
25 years and over	13,772.7	36.8	1,104.40	29.60	12,129.5	39.2	1,194.32	1,643.2	18.9	440.63
Males	8,253.7	37.5	1,128.22	29.35	7,283.3	40.2	1,235.49	970.3	17.0	322.99
Females	8,048.6	33.1	889.39	25.91	6,178.7	37.8	1,047.73	1,869.9	17.6	366.15
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,933.3	35.7	1,134.60	31.27	4,236.5	38.4	1,239.98	696.8	19.3	493.93
No union coverage	11,369.0	35.2	956.37	26.09	9,225.6	39.4	1,107.68	2,143.4	16.8	305.07
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,161.3	36.1	1,057.75	28.50	12,128.0	39.1	1,172.60	2,033.3	18.2	372.70
Temporary employees	2,141.0	30.3	696.46	22.02	1,334.1	39.3	937.63	806.9	15.5	297.74
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,024.5	39.4	1,792.17	45.50	994.2	40.1	1,828.16	30.2	17.1	607.78
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,773.7	35.7	1,007.01	27.78	2,441.5	38.2	1,088.13	332.2	17.7	410.80
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,419.4	38.4	1,440.56	37.59	1,369.7	39.1	1,471.15	49.6	17.6	596.36
Health occupations	1,194.2	33.8	1,031.73	30.21	921.1	37.7	1,164.71	273.1	20.4	583.18
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,915.2	34.1	1,148.49	33.00	1,575.7	37.7	1,290.79	339.4	17.4	487.88
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	323.1	29.7	798.64	25.17	220.1	38.1	1,066.62	103.0	11.7	226.26
Sales and services occupations	4,209.7	30.8	593.77	18.31	2,733.4	38.2	775.02	1,476.3	17.1	258.17
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,289.9	39.8	1,087.80	26.97	2,126.4	41.4	1,142.44	163.5	18.8	377.36
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	331.6	41.3	991.47	23.39	292.1	44.6	1,086.60	39.4	16.6	286.68
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	821.2	39.4	959.03	24.07	787.8	40.3	985.28	33.4	18.4	339.30

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

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

June 7, 2020 to July 11, 2020

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	10.5
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	18.3
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	9.1
Prince Edward Island ⁴	12.3
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	17.1
Western Nova Scotia	11.4
Halifax	10.6
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	10.1
Madawaska–Charlotte	9.9
Restigouche–Albert	16.1
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	17.6
Québec	12.2
Trois-Rivières	13.0
South Central Quebec	10.3
Sherbrooke	10.9
Montérégie	11.9
Montréal	14.2
Central Quebec	12.4
North Western Quebec	12.3
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	12.4
Hull	10.5
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	13.5
Ontario	
Ottawa	7.5
Eastern Ontario	8.7
Kingston	10.9
Central Ontario	9.9
Oshawa	10.1
Toronto	11.2
Hamilton	10.6
St. Catharines	12.2
London	11.5
Niagara	12.5
Windsor	16.4
Kitchener	10.4
Huron	12.7
South Central Ontario	9.5
Sudbury	8.5
Thunder Bay	10.4
Northern Ontario	13.4
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	10.3
Southern Manitoba	9.5
Northern Manitoba	36.3
Saskatchewan	
Regina	10.5
Saskatoon	12.4
Southern Saskatchewan	11.0

Table 12 - continued

Regional unemployment rates used by the Employment Insurance program,¹ three-month moving average, seasonally adjusted

	June 7, 2020 to July 11, 2020
Northern Saskatchewan	21.5
Alberta	
Calgary	13.5
Edmonton	13.6
Northern Alberta	13.7
Southern Alberta	12.0
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	11.0
Abbotsford	7.4
Vancouver	10.8
Victoria	10.6
Southern Coastal British Columbia	12.3
Northern British Columbia	13.8
Territories^{3,5}	
Whitehorse	4.3
Yukon ⁶	8.0
Yellowknife	5.3
Northwest Territories ⁷	13.1
Iqaluit	7.1
Nunavut ⁸	22.2

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).

Table 13
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by detailed age group, unadjusted for seasonality

	May 2018	May 2019	May 2020	Standard error ¹	May 2019 to May 2020	May 2018 to May 2019	May 2019 to May 2020	May 2018 to May 2019
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,318.5	2,370.3	2,427.8	33.9	57.5	51.8	2.4	2.2
Labour force	1,233.1	1,278.4	1,112.1	33.8	-166.3	45.3	-13.0	3.7
Employment	1,033.6	1,102.0	664.3	32.3	-437.7	68.4	-39.7	6.6
Full-time employment	275.7	266.7	209.5	22.9	-57.2	-9.0	-21.4	-3.3
Part-time employment	757.9	835.2	454.8	27.2	-380.4	77.3	-45.5	10.2
Unemployment	199.5	176.4	447.9	14.4	271.5	-23.1	153.9	-11.6
Participation rate	53.2	53.9	45.8	1.0	-8.1	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.2	13.8	40.3	1.0	26.5	-2.4	...	...
Employment rate	44.6	46.5	27.4	1.0	-19.1	1.9	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	711.3	728.8	731.1	5.4	2.3	17.5	0.3	2.5
Labour force	236.1	226.3	197.0	12.9	-29.3	-9.8	-12.9	-4.2
Employment	177.0	177.5	120.1	12.0	-57.4	0.5	-32.3	0.3
Full-time employment	3.4	5.6	17.1	5.0	11.5	2.2	205.4	64.7
Part-time employment	173.6	171.9	103.0	11.2	-68.9	-1.7	-40.1	-1.0
Unemployment	59.1	48.8	76.9	7.4	28.1	-10.3	57.6	-17.4
Participation rate	33.2	31.1	26.9	1.8	-4.2	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	25.0	21.6	39.0	2.5	17.4	-3.4	...	...
Employment rate	24.9	24.4	16.4	1.6	-8.0	-0.5	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	837.0	893.9	893.8	16.7	-0.1	56.9	0.0	6.8
Labour force	489.2	523.6	447.6	18.6	-76.0	34.4	-14.5	7.0
Employment	417.8	453.2	273.6	18.1	-179.6	35.4	-39.6	8.5
Full-time employment	87.5	81.2	69.7	12.5	-11.5	-6.3	-14.2	-7.2
Part-time employment	330.3	372.1	203.9	16.5	-168.2	41.8	-45.2	12.7
Unemployment	71.4	70.3	174.0	9.2	103.7	-1.1	147.5	-1.5
Participation rate	58.4	58.6	50.1	1.8	-8.5	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.6	13.4	38.9	1.6	25.5	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	49.9	50.7	30.6	1.8	-20.1	0.8	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	770.2	747.6	802.8	28.1	55.2	-22.6	7.4	-2.9
Labour force	507.8	528.5	467.5	25.3	-61.0	20.7	-11.5	4.1
Employment	438.8	471.2	270.5	24.5	-200.7	32.4	-42.6	7.4
Full-time employment	184.7	180.0	122.7	18.3	-57.3	-4.7	-31.8	-2.5
Part-time employment	254.0	291.2	147.8	18.9	-143.4	37.2	-49.2	14.6
Unemployment	69.0	57.3	197.0	8.1	139.7	-11.7	243.8	-17.0
Participation rate	65.9	70.7	58.2	2.0	-12.5	4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	10.8	42.1	1.4	31.3	-2.8	...	...
Employment rate	57.0	63.0	33.7	2.1	-29.3	6.0	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	2,030.1	2,001.8	1,975.2	33.9	-26.6	-28.3	-1.3	-1.4
Labour force	1,677.7	1,663.6	1,478.5	32.8	-185.1	-14.1	-11.1	-0.8
Employment	1,504.6	1,500.0	1,106.7	31.9	-393.3	-4.6	-26.2	-0.3
Full-time employment	1,102.5	1,105.8	849.5	29.8	-256.3	3.3	-23.2	0.3
Part-time employment	402.0	394.2	257.3	19.8	-136.9	-7.8	-34.7	-1.9
Unemployment	173.2	163.5	371.7	14.0	208.2	-9.7	127.3	-5.6
Participation rate	82.6	83.1	74.9	0.9	-8.3	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	9.8	25.1	0.8	15.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	74.1	74.9	56.0	1.0	-18.9	0.8	...	...

... not applicable

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

2. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.

3. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

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

Source(s): Table 14-10-0286-02 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0006).

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate	
	thousands						%			
Students¹										
Newfoundland and Labrador										
May 2019	26.6	11.1	8.3	1.9	6.4	2.8	41.7	25.2	31.2	
May 2020	24.6	9.6	5.6	1.9	3.7	4.0	39.0	41.7	22.8	
Prince Edward Island										
May 2019	9.0	5.5	4.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	61.1	18.2	51.1	
May 2020	9.5	5.0	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	52.6	34.0	34.7	
Nova Scotia										
May 2019	56.5	33.4	30.4	8.7	21.7	3.0	59.1	9.0	53.8	
May 2020	57.9	28.3	21.0	5.1	16.0	7.3	48.9	25.8	36.3	
New Brunswick										
May 2019	40.2	24.3	20.5	8.2	12.3	3.8	60.4	15.6	51.0	
May 2020	39.9	22.3	15.3	4.6	10.7	7.0	55.9	31.4	38.3	
Quebec										
May 2019	539.0	317.6	282.3	47.4	234.9	35.4	58.9	11.1	52.4	
May 2020	538.2	299.6	188.6	52.0	136.6	111.1	55.7	37.1	35.0	
Ontario										
May 2019	1,011.7	536.7	456.0	123.8	332.2	80.7	53.0	15.0	45.1	
May 2020	1,044.1	445.2	260.3	95.7	164.5	184.9	42.6	41.5	24.9	
Manitoba										
May 2019	76.3	39.1	34.1	9.8	24.2	5.1	51.2	13.0	44.7	
May 2020	88.5	42.2	30.2	8.7	21.5	12.0	47.7	28.4	34.1	
Saskatchewan										
May 2019	64.0	33.7	29.4	8.6	20.8	4.3	52.7	12.8	45.9	
May 2020	63.0	27.8	15.8	6.2	9.5	12.1	44.1	43.5	25.1	
Alberta										
May 2019	246.2	118.6	96.2	24.0	72.2	22.4	48.2	18.9	39.1	
May 2020	256.4	112.6	57.8	13.2	44.6	54.8	43.9	48.7	22.5	
British Columbia										
May 2019	300.6	158.4	140.2	32.2	108.0	18.2	52.7	11.5	46.6	
May 2020	305.7	119.5	66.6	20.4	46.2	52.9	39.1	44.3	21.8	
Other persons²										
Newfoundland and Labrador										
May 2019	26.8	21.5	17.2	12.8	4.4	x	80.2	x	64.2	
May 2020	28.6	19.6	15.0	11.7	3.3	x	68.5	x	52.4	
Prince Edward Island										
May 2019	9.5	8.2	7.2	6.2	0.9	x	86.3	x	75.8	
May 2020	9.7	8.4	7.0	6.1	0.9	1.3	86.6	15.5	72.2	
Nova Scotia										
May 2019	51.4	44.4	38.1	26.6	11.5	6.3	86.4	14.2	74.1	
May 2020	50.7	36.1	28.1	20.6	7.5	8.1	71.2	22.4	55.4	
New Brunswick										
May 2019	40.0	33.2	28.8	23.5	5.3	4.5	83.0	13.6	72.0	
May 2020	40.3	30.9	22.3	x	2.3	8.7	76.7	28.2	55.3	
Quebec										
May 2019	357.5	307.8	290.5	208.2	82.3	17.3	86.1	5.6	81.3	
May 2020	352.9	289.3	215.2	176.5	38.8	74.1	82.0	25.6	61.0	
Ontario										
May 2019	812.2	661.5	583.6	438.6	145.0	77.9	81.4	11.8	71.9	
May 2020	800.7	575.7	423.0	326.9	96.1	152.7	71.9	26.5	52.8	
Manitoba										
May 2019	90.3	74.0	67.5	47.9	19.6	6.5	81.9	8.8	74.8	
May 2020	78.3	60.5	47.9	35.5	12.5	12.5	77.3	20.7	61.2	
Saskatchewan										
May 2019	67.6	54.6	48.1	37.7	10.3	6.5	80.8	11.9	71.2	
May 2020	68.5	52.5	40.6	31.8	8.8	12.0	76.6	22.9	59.3	
Alberta										
May 2019	259.8	211.4	192.4	140.9	51.5	19.0	81.4	9.0	74.1	
May 2020	254.8	193.0	140.5	103.8	36.7	52.5	75.7	27.2	55.1	

Table 14
Students and other persons aged 15 to 24 by province, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Full-time employment	Part-time employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
British Columbia									
May 2019	286.8	247.0	226.6	163.3	63.3	20.4	86.1	8.3	79.0
May 2020	290.7	212.4	167.1	116.5	50.6	45.3	73.1	21.3	57.5

x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*

1. Students are persons aged 15 to 24 who attended school full-time in March and who are planning to return to school in the fall.
2. Other persons are all other youths aged 15 to 24 who are not included in the student population.

Source(s): Table [14-10-0286-03](#) (formerly CANSIM table 282-0006).

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 May 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).