

Labour Force Survey, June 2020

Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Friday, July 10, 2020

Context: COVID-19 restrictions gradually ease

Labour Force Survey (LFS) results for June reflect labour market conditions as of the week of June 14 to June 20. By then, public health restrictions had been substantially eased in most parts of the country. Tighter restrictions remained in place in much of southwestern Ontario, including Toronto. As businesses and workplaces continued to re-open across the country, physical distancing and other requirements remained in place. Likewise, large gatherings continued to be limited.

This gradual easing of restrictions and the re-opening of the economy continued to present both opportunities and challenges for employers and workers. Employers continued to adapt workplaces to ensure the health and safety of workers, customers and the public. Some workers returned to a previous employer while others looked for new work. For many Canadians, adapting to new ways of working included making new child care arrangements.

Ongoing survey enhancements to measure the labour market in exceptional times

A series of survey enhancements continued in June, including additional questions on working from home, difficulty meeting financial needs, and receipt of federal COVID-19 assistance payments. New questions were added to measure the extent to which COVID-19-related health risks are being mitigated through workplace adaptations and protective measures.

This release continues the practice of recent months of integrating the internationally standardized concepts of employment and unemployment with supplementary indicators that help capture the full scope of the labour market disruption.

Data from the LFS are based on a sample of more than 50,000 households every month. In June, Statistics Canada continued to protect the health and safety of Canadians by adjusting the processes involved in conducting these interviews. We are deeply grateful to the many Canadians who responded to the survey. Their ongoing cooperation 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

Employment continues to rebound as reopening of economy continues	
<p>Employment decreased by 3 million from February to April, then recovery began with an increase of 290,000 in May.</p> <p>The number of Canadians who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours increased by 2.5 million from February to April.</p>	<p>In June, employment increased by a further 953,000 (+5.8%), reaching a level 9.2% lower than in February.</p> <p>In June, COVID-related absences fell an additional 823,000, bringing the number to 1.4 million above pre-COVID levels.</p>
<p>The unemployment rate reached 13.0% in April, driven by a large number of temporary layoffs. It increased further to a record 13.7% in May, as more people re-entered the labour market in search of work.</p>	<p>In June, the unemployment rate fell to 12.3%, as a decline in the number of people on temporary layoff more than offset a further increase in the number of job seekers.</p>
<p>From February to April, the number of people in the labour force fell by 1.7 million, as many people who wanted work did not look for a job. In May, the labour force expanded by 491,000, partially driven by the increase in the number of unemployed.</p> <p>One third of the potential labour force remained underutilized in May.</p>	<p>In June, the labour force continued to grow, up 786,000 (+4.1%), bringing it to within 443,000 of its February level.</p> <p>Just over one quarter of the potential labour force was underutilized in June, still notably higher than pre-pandemic levels.</p>
<p>All provinces experienced unprecedented employment losses from February to April, as public health restrictions took effect. In May, employment change varied across jurisdictions as restrictions began to ease at different times.</p>	<p>In June, employment increased in all provinces, although the degree of recovery still varies. Employment reached 89.7% of pre-COVID levels in Ontario and Alberta, and 97.1% in New Brunswick.</p>

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

Infographic 2 – Highlights part 2

<p>As more Canadians work at locations other than home, employment grows across industries</p>	
<p>By April, nearly 5 million Canadians were working most of their hours from home, including more than 3 million for whom this was not their usual place of work. These numbers held steady in May.</p>	<p>In June, the number of people working from home declined by about 400,000 as more workplaces re-opened.</p> <p>Workplace adaptations are now extending beyond simply working from home. Nearly all (97.4%) people working at locations other than home in June reported at least one new measure in their workplace to help reduce the spread of COVID-19.</p>
<p>By mid-April, notable employment losses were seen across both goods- and services-producing industries. In May, employment grew faster in the goods-producing sector.</p>	<p>In June, employment grew in most industries. The industry where employment remains furthest below February levels is accommodation and food services.</p> <p>The adoption of workplace protective measures is high across industries where working from home is more difficult. Workers in agriculture were the least likely to report such measures.</p> <p>Little change in employment was seen in industries where a high proportion of workers were able to switch to working from home, such as professional, scientific, and technical services.</p>

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

Infographic 3 – Highlights part 3

<p>Significant labour market challenges remain for youth, students and low-wage workers</p>	
<p>Although women were harder hit by employment losses at the beginning of the shutdown, women and men experienced similar total losses by April. When the rebound began in May, employment increased twice as fast among men compared with women.</p> <p>Historically, the unemployment rate among men is typically higher than among women, and also tends to increase more among men during recessions.</p>	<p>In June employment increased faster among women (+6.1%) than men (+5.5%). Including May gains, men’s employment reached 92.3% of pre-COVID levels compared with 89.2% for women.</p> <p>In June, the unemployment rate for women (12.7%) was slightly higher than the rate for men (12.1%), mostly due to a higher proportion of women on temporary layoff.</p>
<p>Every summer, many students temporarily enter the labour market. In May, students started the summer with an unemployment rate of 40.3% and with employment down 39.7% compared with May 2019.</p>	<p>Employment among students rose more than usual from May to June, suggesting the summer job market is improving. However, employment was still down 23.0% compared with a year earlier, and their unemployment rate was 33.1%.</p>
<p>From February to April, employment among low-wage employees fell by 38.1%, compared with a decline of 12.7% for all other paid employees (not adjusted for seasonality).</p>	<p>In June, employment among low-wage workers had recovered to 78.8% of the February level, compared to 96.7% for other paid employees (not adjusted for seasonality).</p>

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

Employment continues to rebound as reopening of economy continues

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-related increase in absences from work of 2.5 million.

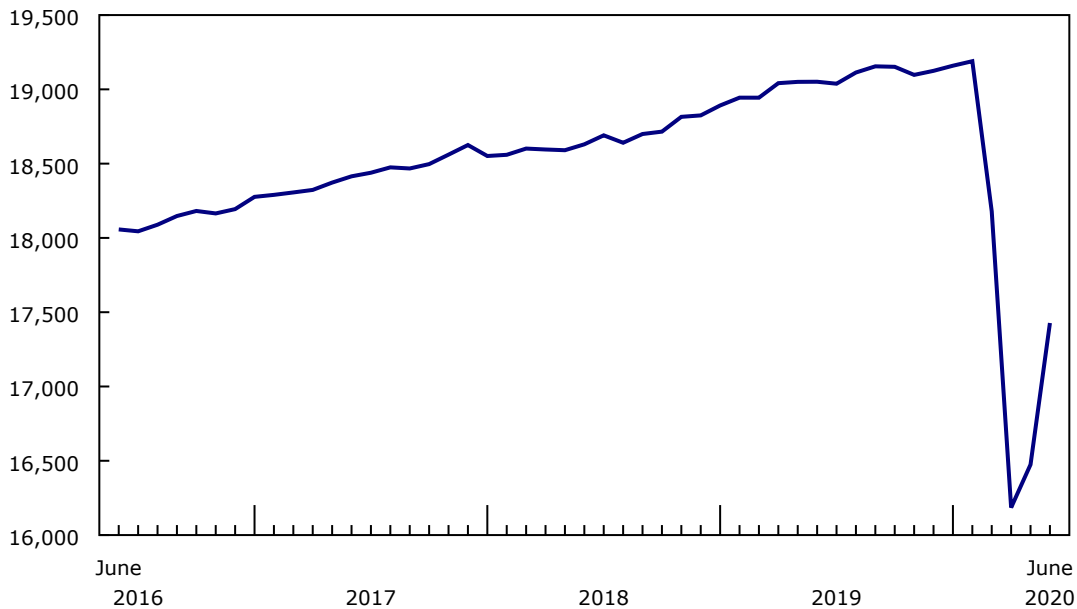
By the week of June 14 to June 20, the number of workers affected by the COVID-19 economic shutdown was 3.1 million, a reduction since April of 43%.

Building on an initial recovery of 290,000 in May, employment rose by nearly one million in June (+953,000; +5.8%), with gains split between full-time work (+488,000 or +3.5%) and part-time work (+465,000 or +17.9%). With these two consecutive increases, employment in June was 1.8 million (-9.2%) lower than in February.

The number of Canadians who were employed but worked less than half their usual hours for reasons likely related to COVID-19 dropped by 823,000 in June. Combined with declines recorded in May, this left absences from work 1.4 million above pre-COVID levels.

Chart 1 Employment gains continue in June

employment (thousands)



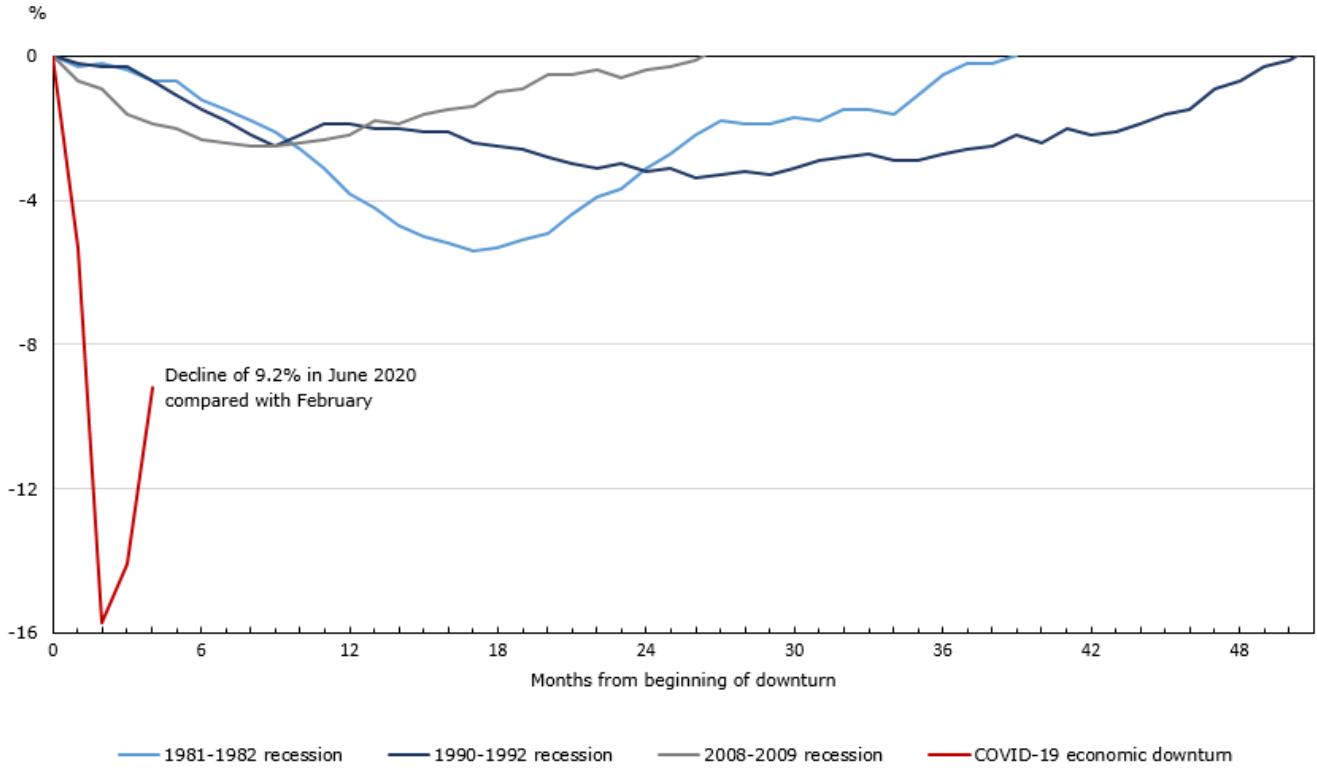
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Table 14-10-0287-01.

Initial recovery in employment sharper than in previous economic downturns

The employment losses resulting from the COVID-19 economic shutdown were unprecedented in their speed and depth. In just two months, employment fell to 15.7% below pre-COVID February levels. By comparison, the 1981/1982 recession resulted in a total employment decline of 5.4% (-612,000) over approximately 17 months.

With the easing of COVID-19 restrictions in May and June, the initial recovery of employment—to within 9.2% of pre-COVID levels—has been sharper than in previous downturns, when recovery to pre-downturn employment has taken from two to five years.

Infographic 4 – Employment changes indexed from beginning of notable downturns, 1980 to 2020, Canada



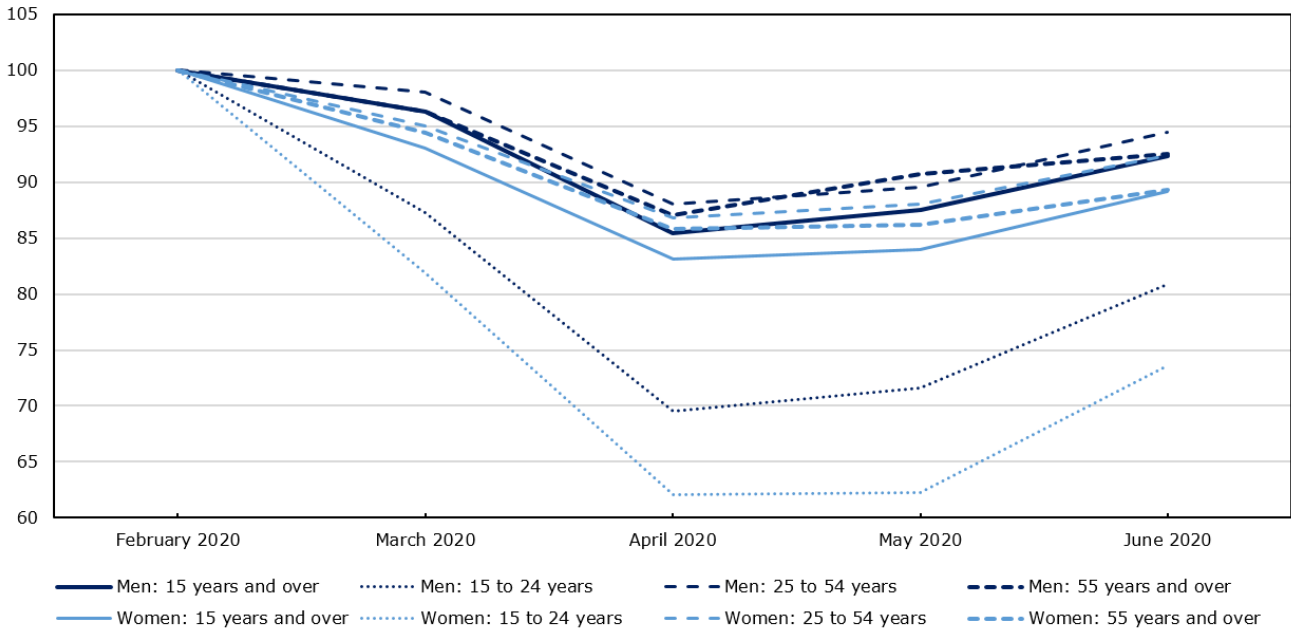
Source(s): Table 14-10-0287-01 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0087).

In all age groups, men are closer to pre-shutdown employment levels than women

In June, employment rose slightly faster among women (+6.1% or +467,000) than men (+5.5% or +487,000). On a cumulative basis however, after including May gains, employment among men had recovered to 92.3% of its February level, compared with 89.2% among women. In each of the three major age groups—youth aged 15-24, core-aged workers aged 25-54 and those aged 55 and older—recovery of COVID-19-related employment losses was more advanced among men than among women.

Infographic 5 – Recovery of COVID-related employment losses more advanced among men

employment index
(February 2020=100)



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

Unemployment rate drops in June after reaching record high in May

The unemployment rate was 12.3% in June, a drop of 1.4 percentage points from a record-high of 13.7% in May. While this was the largest monthly decline on record, the unemployment rate remains much higher than February, when it was 5.6%.

While the unemployment rate for all major demographics groups fell in June, it remained slightly higher for women (12.7%) than for men (12.1%).

Temporary layoffs decline while employment increases

Approximately 2.5 million Canadians were unemployed in June, a decrease of 167,000 (-6.4%) from May but more than double the February level (1.1 million).

The unemployed include three main categories: those on temporary layoff, who expect to return to a previous job within six months; those who do not expect to return to a previous job and are looking for work; and those who have arrangements to begin a new job within four weeks.

Typically, relatively few of the unemployed are on temporary layoff and the vast majority are job searchers. The labour market shock stemming from the COVID-19 shutdown resulted in a sudden disruption of this pattern. In April, half (49.6%) of the unemployed were on temporary layoff.

As COVID restrictions are eased and economic activity resumes, it is expected that the number of people on temporary layoff will decrease as people return to their previous job or, either by necessity or choice, transition to looking for new work. After holding steady in May, the number of people on temporary layoff fell by 29.1% (-347,000) in June, driven by a decline among core-aged workers aged 25-54. Following this decline, one-third of the unemployed (34.4% or 844,000) were on temporary layoff, while two-thirds (65.6% or 1.6 million) were searching for work in June.

Infographic 6 – Number of people on temporary layoff declines



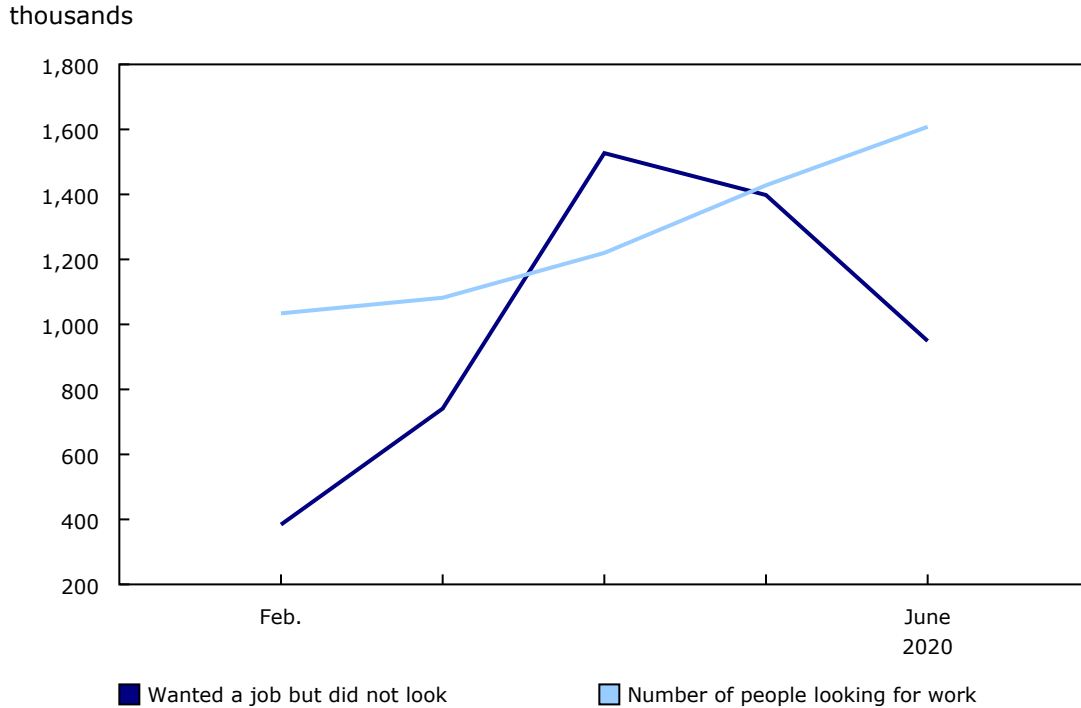
Note(s): See the note to readers in the *Daily* for more information on concepts and definitions.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

The number of job seekers grows while more Canadians engage in the labour market

The COVID-19 economic shutdown led to a sharp increase in the number of people who wanted a job but did not meet the definition of unemployed because they did not look for work, presumably because they had little confidence in finding a new job.

In May, as the initial easing of COVID-19 restrictions began, the number of people who wanted a job but did not look for one began to fall, accompanied by an increase in the number of people actively looking for work. In June, these trends continued, with an increase in job-seekers (+180,000; +12.6%), observed mostly among youth, and a drop in those who wanted a job but did not look for one (-448,000; -32.1%).

Chart 2
Number of people looking for work continues to grow



Note(s): See the note to readers in the Daily for more information on concepts and definitions.

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

If those who wanted to work but did not look for a job were included as unemployed in June, it would result in an adjusted unemployment rate of 16.3%, a decline of 3.3 percentage points compared with the adjusted rate in May

Increase in labour force participation, with notable differences between men and women

From February to April, the number of people who were active in the labour market—who were either employed or unemployed—declined by 1.7 million. This was driven by increases in both the number of people who wanted a job but did not look for one and the number of people who did not want a job, including those who had taken on other responsibilities as a result of the COVID-19 economic shutdown.

In June, as COVID-19-related restrictions eased, the number of people participating in the labour force rose by 786,000 (+4.1%). This followed an increase of 491,000 (+2.6%) in May and brought the total labour force to within 443,000 of its pre-COVID February level. The labour force participation rate—that is, the labour force as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older—rose by 2.4 percentage points to 63.8% in June, compared with 65.5% in February.

The growth in labour force participation towards pre-COVID levels was not equal for men and women. The participation rate for core-aged men was up 2.7 percentage points to 90.3% in June, 0.8 percentage points below the February level. For core-aged women, the participation rate rose 2.5 percentage points to 82.0%, 1.4 percentage points short of the February level.

Labour underutilization less of a factor in June

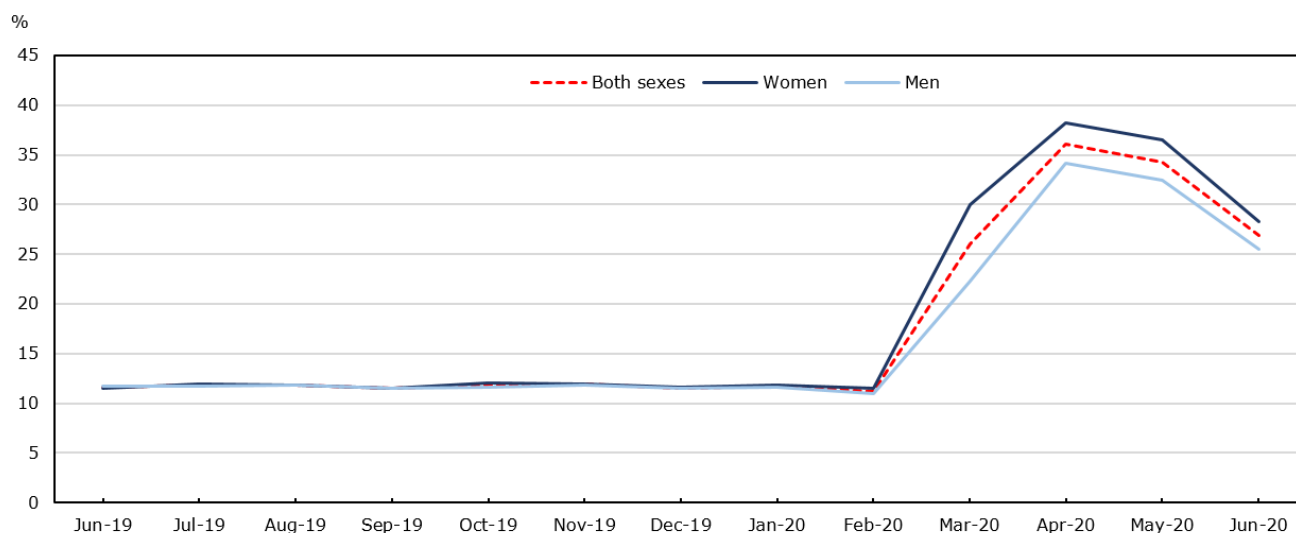
Labour underutilization occurs when people who could potentially work are not, or when people could work more hours than they are currently. The "labour underutilization rate" combines those who were unemployed; those who were not in the labour force but who wanted a job and did not look for one; and those who were employed but worked less than half of their usual hours. As the economy continued to recover in June, labour underutilization eased.

In June, a little more than one-quarter (26.9%) of the potential labour force was fully or partially underutilized, down notably from more than one-third in May (34.3%), but remained substantially higher than pre-pandemic levels.

The rate in June declined the most for youth (down 11.3 percentage points to 40.5%), followed by core-aged people (down 7.2 percentage points to 23.6%) and people aged 55 and older (down 6.4 percentage points to 27.6%).

While the labour underutilization rate was similar for men and women prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the rate has been higher for women since February. In June, the rate was 28.3% for women and 25.5% for men.

Infographic 7 – Labour underutilization rate continues to decline



Note(s): The 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 increases in all provinces

By the LFS reference week of June 14 to June 20, all provinces had substantially eased COVID-19 restrictions. For most provinces, this was the continuation of a process that had started in early May. For others, including Ontario, the easing of restrictions began after the May LFS reference week.

This continued easing of restrictions was reflected in provincial labour markets. In June, all provinces recorded an increase in employment and a decrease in COVID-related absences.

In Ontario, where the easing of COVID-19 restrictions began in late May and expanded on June 12, employment rose by 378,000 (+5.9%) in June, the first increase since the COVID-19 economic shutdown. The proportion of employed people who worked less than half of their usual hours declined by 6.5 percentage points to 14.1% in Ontario. The unemployment rate declined 1.4 percentage points to 12.2% as the number of people on temporary layoff declined.

In the census metropolitan area of Toronto, where the easing of some COVID-19 restrictions was delayed until June 24, the recovery rate was slightly below that of Ontario in June. The employment level in Toronto was 89.6% of the February level, compared with 94.5% for the rest of the province (not adjusted for seasonality).

Quebec recorded employment gains of 248,000 (+6.5%) in June, adding to similar gains (+231,000) in May and bringing employment to 92.2% of its February level. At the same time, the number of unemployed people in the province declined for the second consecutive month in June (-119,000), pushing the unemployment rate down 3.0 percentage points to 10.7%. The decline in unemployment in Quebec was entirely driven by fewer people on temporary layoff.

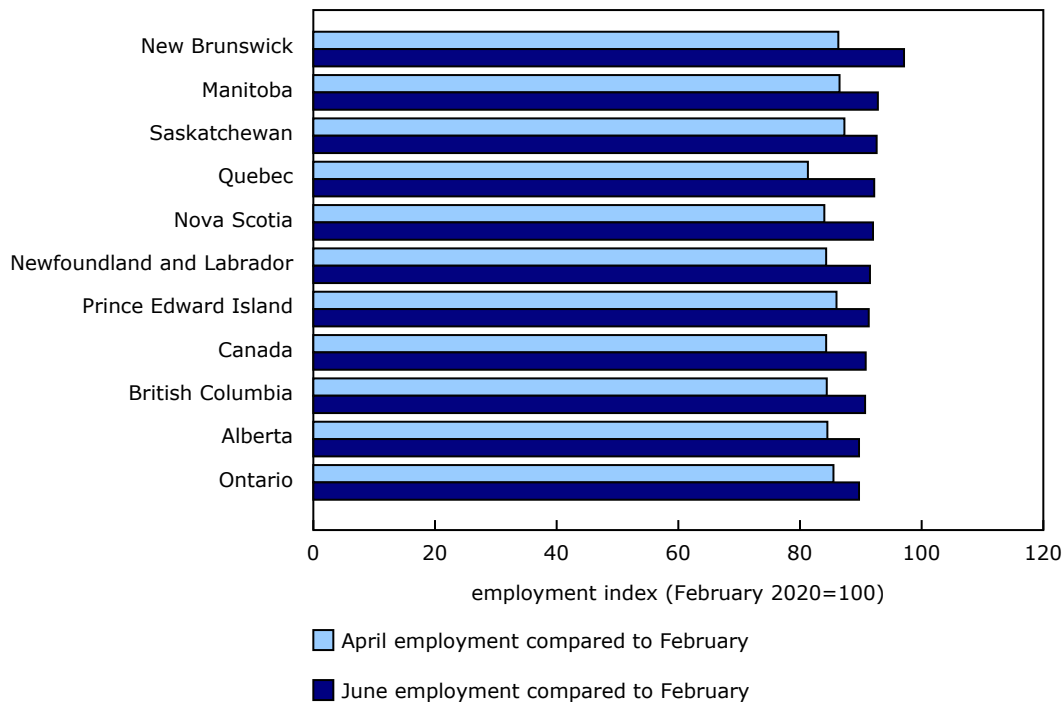
The number of people employed in British Columbia rose by 118,000 (+5.4%) in June, following an increase of 43,000 in May. The proportion of employed people who worked less than half of their usual hours declined by 2.9 percentage points to 14.6%. The number of unemployed in the province was little changed in June and the unemployment rate edged down 0.4 percentage points to 13.0%.

In the Western provinces, employment increased in Saskatchewan (+30,000) for the first time since the COVID-19 economic shutdown and rose for the second consecutive month in both Alberta (+92,000) and Manitoba (+29,000).

In New Brunswick, the first province to begin easing COVID-19 restrictions, employment increased by 22,000 in June. Combined with May gains, this brought employment in the province to 97.1% of its pre-COVID February level, the most complete employment recovery of all provinces to date.

Employment increased for the second consecutive month in Nova Scotia (+29,000), Newfoundland and Labrador (+6,000) and Prince Edward Island (+1,700).

Chart 3
Employment increases in all provinces in June but remains below February levels



Note(s): Employment is expressed as a proportion of February employment.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

In the second quarter of 2020, the number of people employed in Yukon declined by an estimated 1,200 people, compared with the first quarter of the year. Over the same period, employment as a percentage of the population aged 15 and older fell by 4.4 percentage points to 65.6%. The unemployment rate increased from 3.2% in the first quarter to 6.2% in the second quarter of 2020.

Compared with the first quarter of the year, employment in the Northwest Territories fell by an estimated 1,300 people in the quarter ending in June. The unemployment rate was little changed at 9.6%, as fewer people participated in the labour market.

In the second quarter of 2020, employment in Nunavut declined by 2,100 people compared with the first quarter. Over the same period, labour force participation also fell, and the unemployment rate was little changed at 15.3%, as fewer people participated in the labour market.

As more Canadians work at locations other than home, employment grows across industries

Workplace adaptations expand beyond working from home

Across industries, the proportion of jobs requiring close physical proximity to others varies widely. In some sectors of the economy—such as public administration and finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing—relatively few jobs require close proximity with co-workers, clients or the public. In some industries—such as retail trade, accommodation and food services—a large proportion of jobs require such contact, with the associated risk of COVID-19 transmission.

By the week of April 12 to April 18, a total of 3.3 million Canadians had responded to public health restrictions by shifting from their usual workplaces to working from home.

In industries where a relatively low proportion of jobs require physical proximity to others and can be performed remotely, working from home was a crucial early adaptation to the COVID-19 economic shutdown and was instrumental in mitigating further employment losses.

For industries where a high proportion of jobs require physical proximity to others, adapting by working from home was less widespread and job losses were heavy. By April, for example, employment in accommodation and food services had fallen to 50% below its pre-COVID February level.

As the easing of COVID-19 restrictions continues, restoring the confidence of workers and consumers by mitigating COVID-19 health risks will be a crucial factor in the recovery of the labour market. Recent data from the Canadian Perspective Survey Series, for example, indicate that close to 4 in 10 Canadians who had shifted to working from home or were absent from work during the week of June 9 did not feel safe in returning to their usual workplace.

New data from the Labour Force Survey shed light on the extent to which employers have begun to address these concerns through workplace adaptations and other protective measures. Among those who worked at a location other than home during the week of June 14 to June 20, about 8 in 10 reported that their workplace had introduced enhanced cleaning protocols (80.8%) or had reorganized the workplace or work practices (79.6%). More than 8 in 10 (83.4%) reported that they had access to personal protective equipment, while a similar proportion (87.9%) indicated that they had increased access to hand sanitizing or hand washing facilities.

More Canadians working at locations other than home

The easing of restrictions, the introduction of protective measures and new workplace adaptations are reflected in the number of Canadians working at locations other than home. Among those who were employed and worked at least half of their usual hours, working at locations other than home increased by 2 million in June, while the number of Canadians working from home fell by 400,000.

In June, as in previous months, there were notable differences in the profile of those working from home and those working at other locations. A majority of those working at locations other than home and who worked at least half of their usual hours were men (58.9%). In contrast, those who worked from home were about equally likely to be men or women. Less than one-quarter (23.3%) of those working at a location other than home had a bachelor's degree or higher, compared with 6 in 10 (58.5%) of those who worked from home.

As workplaces adapt, employment continues to rebound in accommodation and food services and in retail trade

In the accommodation and food services industry, three in four jobs (74.5%) involve close physical proximity with others. In retail trade, the equivalent figure is 63.4%.

Both industries, which were hardest hit by the employment losses resulting from the COVID-19 economic shutdown, recorded large employment gains for the second consecutive month in June. Employment rose by 164,000 in accommodation and food services and by 184,000 in retail trade.

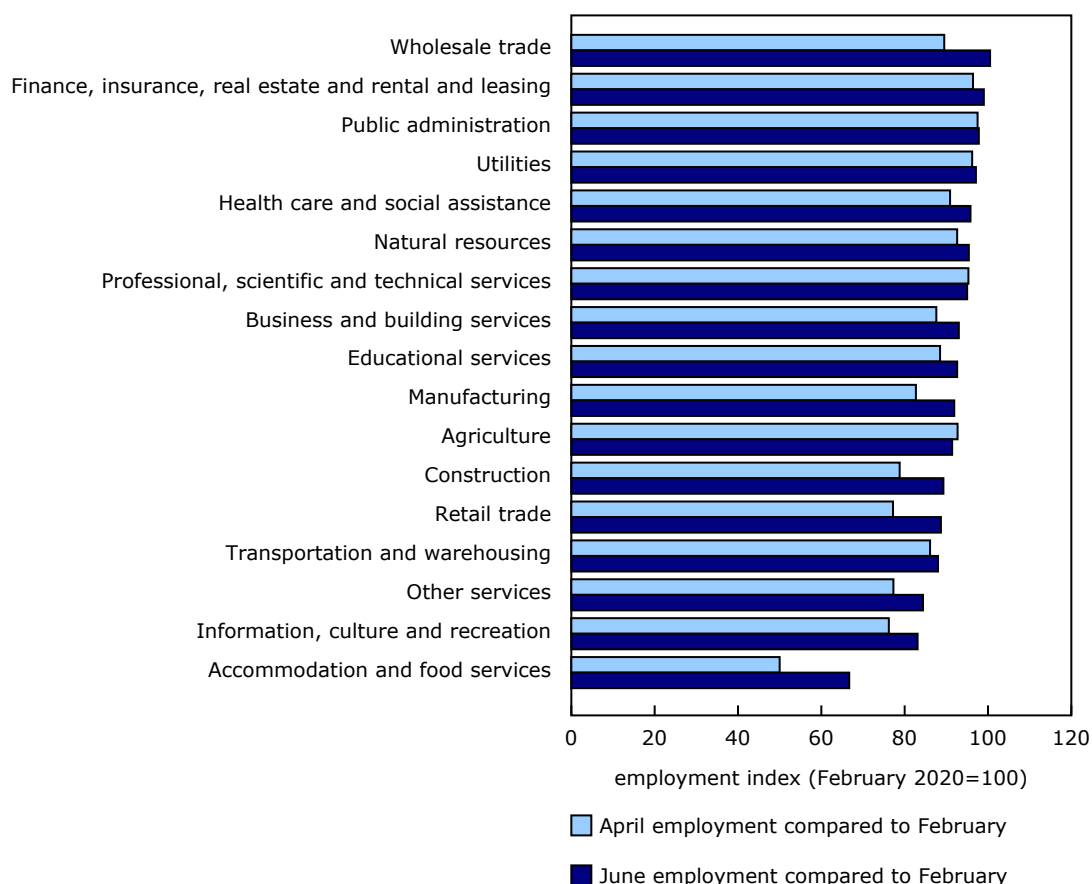
Despite these gains, employment in both industries remained well below pre-COVID-19 February levels. By the week of June 14 to June 20, employment in accommodation and food services was 66.7% of its February level. Retail trade was further along in its recovery, with employment in June being 88.7% of the February level.

In June, nearly all workers in accommodation and food services (93.6%) reported having access to personal protective equipment, with the proportion only slightly lower in retail trade (87.7%).

In both industries, smaller firms were disproportionately impacted by the COVID-19 economic shutdown in March and April. From May to June, employment in accommodation and food services increased by 39.9% for small firms (fewer than 20 employees), compared with 27.9% for medium and large firms (20 employees or more). In June, employment in retail trade reached 92.3% of February levels for small firms, compared with 89.7% for medium and large firms.

For the second consecutive month, both the proportion of people working less than 50% of their usual hours and the number of unemployed people on temporary layoff who had worked in the industry in the past 12 months fell in retail trade and accommodation and food services (not seasonally adjusted). However, the number of job searchers who had last worked in those industries also increased for the second consecutive month, suggesting that while many are returning to work, a number of people previously employed in those industries are not expecting to return to their previous job (not seasonally adjusted).

Chart 4
Employment in accommodation and food services now at two-thirds of what it was in February



Note(s): Employment is expressed as a proportion of February employment.

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

Employment increases in educational services and in health care and social assistance

A high proportion of jobs in both the health care and social assistance and educational services industries involve close proximity to others.

As most provinces continued to lift COVID-19 restrictions in June, including restrictions on non-essential health care services, employment in the health care and social assistance industry increased by 121,000, reaching 95.8% of its pre-COVID-19 level.

Among health care and social assistance workers who were working outside their home in June, nearly all (94.9%) reported having access to personal protective equipment.

In the educational services industry, employment increased by 57,000 from April to June, with the number of employed people reaching 92.6% of its February level. Many workers in educational services have shifted their main place of work to their home, with two-thirds (66.9%) working from home during the week of June 14.

Modest employment rebound in other services-producing industries

The information, culture and recreation industry was subject to some of the earliest public health restrictions in the form of limitations on the size of gatherings, and all provinces continued to limit the number of people allowed to gather in public in June. While a notable increase in employment was observed in June (+60,000), employment in this industry was 83.1% of its pre-COVID level, the second-lowest proportion across all industries.

In business, building, and other support services, employment increased by 71,000 in June, bringing the total number of employed people to 93.0% of February levels. Employment also grew by 46,000 in the "other services" industry—which includes hair salons and barbershops as well as religious and civic organizations—and by 44,000 in transportation and warehousing.

Employment nearest to pre-COVID level in services-producing industries with fewest jobs involving close physical proximity

In several services-producing industries—such as wholesale trade, public administration, and finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing—fewer than 40% of jobs involve close proximity with others. In many of these industries, employment in June was at or near pre-COVID-shutdown levels.

Monthly employment gains were recorded in wholesale trade (+38,000) and in finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing (+17,000). Employment returned to pre-COVID-19 levels in wholesale trade, while it was 1.0% lower than pre-COVID-19 levels in finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing.

While there were no employment gains in public administration, and in professional, scientific and technical services in June, COVID-19-related employment losses have been relatively small in both industries. Compared with February, employment was 2.2% lower in public administration and 5.0% lower in professional, scientific and technical services.

In most industries where few jobs require close physical proximity with others, workers have shifted to working from home on a large scale. In finance, insurance, real estate and rental and leasing, 6 in 10 (61.2%) were working from home during the week of June 14, more than double the proportion (28.5%) who usually do so. A larger-than-usual proportion of workers also continued to work from home in professional, scientific and technical services (73.2%) and public administration (53.8%).

Large employment rebound in goods-producing industries

After avoiding large job losses in the first month of the COVID-19 economic shutdown, both the construction and manufacturing industries experienced heavy losses in April, followed by an initial recovery in May.

In June, employment in construction was 157,000 higher than in April, reaching 89.3% of its February level. In the manufacturing industry, employment gains in May and June totalled 160,000, bringing employment to 91.9% of its February level.

In each of the construction and manufacturing industries, both the proportion of people working less than 50% of their usual work hours and the number of people on temporary layoff fell markedly in June. Construction recorded a 53.8% decrease in the number of people on temporary layoff (not adjusted for seasonality).

After increasing from April to May, employment declined in natural resources in June (-6,000), with the loss almost entirely in Quebec. Employment in the industry was virtually unchanged in Alberta in June, and was at 93.8% of the February level. Nationally, employment in the industry was at 95.4% of its February level.

Most workers in goods-producing industries reported that they or their employer had put in place measures to reduce the risk of exposure to COVID-19. However, some adaptation measures were less common in agriculture, where fewer than 5 workers in 10 had access to personal protective equipment at work (47.8%) and just under 6 in 10 were working in an environment where enhanced cleaning protocols (57.0%) were in place.

Significant labour market challenges remain for youth, students, and low-wage workers

Youth employment records strong gains, but remains far below pre-COVID levels

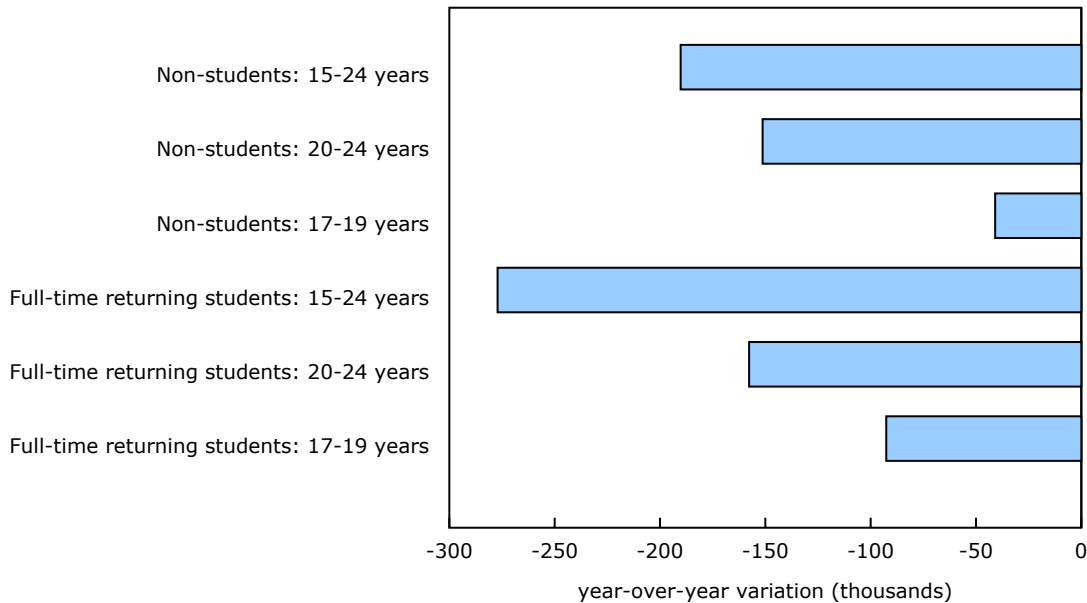
Employment among youth aged 15 to 24 jumped by 15.4% (+263,000) in June, in line with the gradual reopening of industries with higher concentrations of young workers, such as accommodation and food services and retail trade. From February to April, employment among youth decreased by over one-third (-34.2%; -873,000). By June, employment was still down 22.7% (-580,000) compared with February, with the deficit being larger for young women (-26.4%) than young men (-19.1%).

The job market for returning students significantly worse than one year ago

Returning students—those who were enrolled full-time in March and intend to return in September—continued to face particularly challenging labour market conditions in June. On a year-over-year basis, employment for this group was down 277,000 (-23.0%) (not seasonally adjusted). This compares with a decline of 190,000 (-15.3%) among non-student youth (not seasonally adjusted).

From May to June, however, employment for returning students rose by 263,000 (+39.6%) (not adjusted for seasonality). This increase was larger than typically observed from May to June (approximately 100,000 in recent years), a possible indication that the job market for students had improved somewhat in June.

Chart 5
Among youth and young adults, returning students facing toughest job market



Note(s): The data are not seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Table 14-10-0286-01 (formerly CANSIM table 282-0006).

The unemployment rate in June was 33.1% for returning students, up from 12.7% in June 2019, and 20.6% for non-student youth, up from 8.5%. Among returning students aged 20 to 24—who were most likely to have completed their current year of studies by June—the unemployment rate jumped from 8.0% in June 2019 to 33.3% in June 2020.

There were 93,000 (-19.0%) fewer 17- to 19-year-old returning students working in June 2020 compared with June 2019 and all of the decrease was in part-time work. The unemployment rate for these younger students rose by 17.3 percentage points to 31.4%, as the number seeking employment soared by 126.9%.

In May, the federal government opened the application process for temporary financial supports targeted specifically at post-secondary students and recent graduates. Supplementary questions added to the June LFS indicate that 12.7% of youth aged 18 to 24 had received payments for the Canada Emergency Student Benefit (CESB), while more than one-quarter (28.5%) had received payments for the Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB).

Employment among low wage workers, particularly women, remains below pre-COVID levels

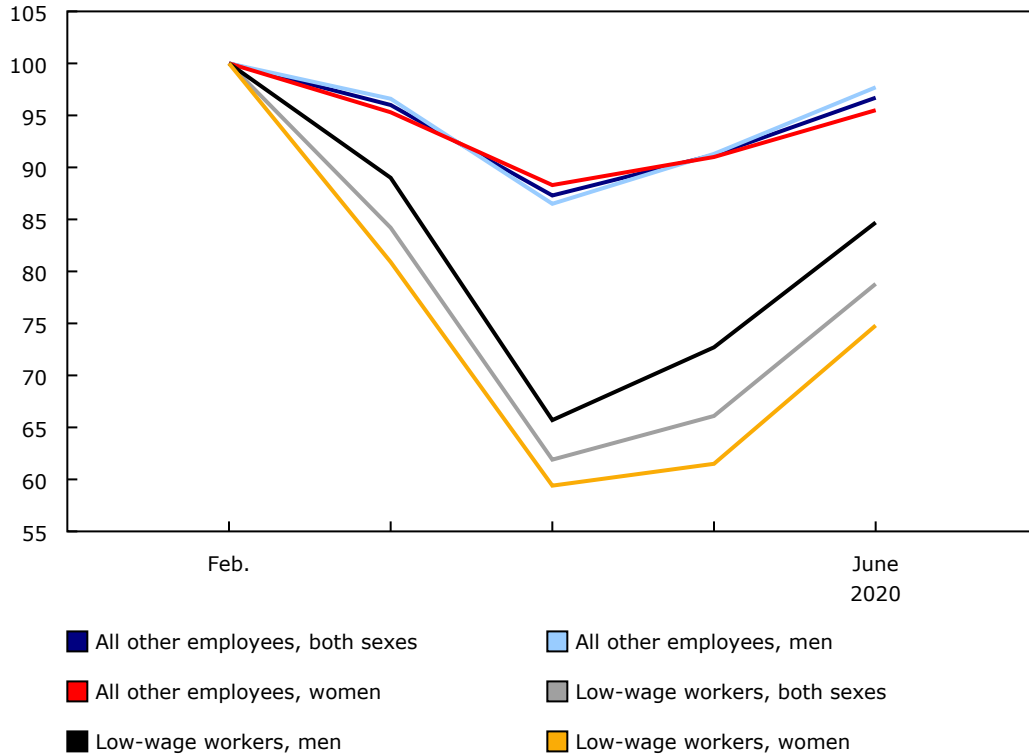
The labour market impact of the COVID-19 economic shutdown was particularly severe for lower-wage workers. From February to April, employment among employees who earned less than \$16.03 per hour (two-thirds of the 2019 annual median wage of \$24.04/hour) fell by 38.1%, compared with a decline of 12.7% for all other paid employees (not adjusted for seasonality).

In June, employment grew more strongly among lower-wage (+19.3%; +414,000) than among other employees (+6.0%; +699,000) (not adjusted for seasonality). Nevertheless, the recovery rate among low-wage workers (78.8% of the February level) was noticeably lower than the rate among other employees (96.7%) (not adjusted for seasonality).

In June, employment levels among female workers in a low-wage job had reached 74.8% of their February levels, versus 84.7% for their male counterparts (not adjusted for seasonality).

Chart 6
Fast employment growth among low-wage workers

employment index (February 2020=100)



Note(s): Employment is expressed as a proportion of February employment. The data are not seasonally adjusted.
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey.

Among parents, employment recovery slowest for mothers with school-aged children

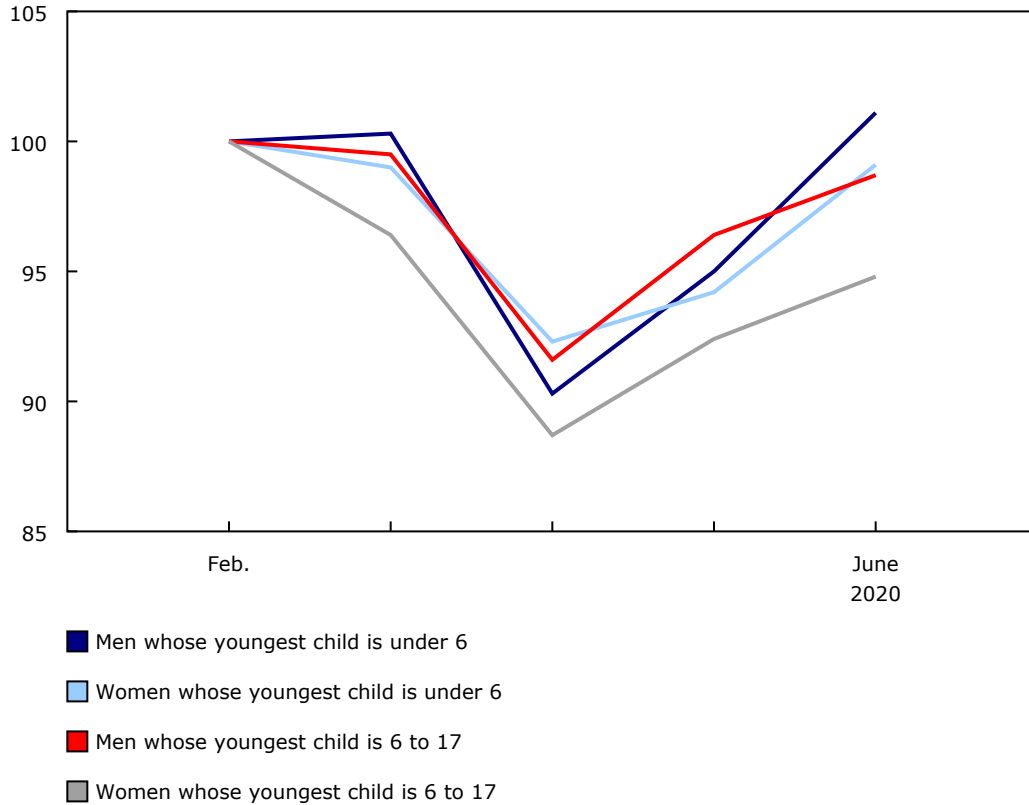
In June, employment among core-aged workers whose youngest child was less than 6 years old increased for both men (+6.4%) and women (+5.2%). By the week of June 14 to June 20, when daycare services for children aged 0 to 5 had reopened in some provinces, employment had returned to February levels for fathers in this group (unadjusted for seasonality) and had edged close to pre-COVID levels for mothers.

Among parents whose youngest child was aged 6 to 17, employment increased in June for fathers, approaching February levels. Among mothers whose youngest child was aged 6 to 17, however, employment remained about 5 percentage points away from the pre-COVID level, despite a month-over-month gain of 2.6% (unadjusted for seasonality). As the easing of COVID-19 restrictions continues in the coming months, and as children aged 6 to 17 begin to return to school in September, the ability of mothers of these children to return to pre-COVID employment levels will be of particular interest to monitor.

A greater proportion of core-aged women with children under 18 (14.3%) worked less than half their usual hours compared with their male counterparts (8.7%) in June, although both shares have decreased significantly since April (unadjusted for seasonality). While the proportions for both women and men remain higher than before the COVID-19 period, the greater tendency for mothers to be absent from work compared with fathers has been a long-standing trend.

Chart 7
Employment among some core-age parents returning to pre-COVID levels

employment index (February 2020=100)



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

Fewer people living in families where no one is employed

In June, the number of people living in couples where neither partner was employed fell for a second consecutive month (-4.6%), while the number of people living in couples in which only one partner was employed also decreased (-7.0%) (not adjusted for seasonality). Although the number of people in these non- and single-earner couple arrangements has declined since April, it remains substantially above pre-COVID levels. The number of single parents who were not employed also fell in June (-11.9%), with the decline in percentage terms larger among men. On average, about three-quarters of single parent families in Canada are headed by women.

Small decline in proportion of people living in households reporting difficulty meeting financial needs

In June, more than one-quarter (28.3%) of Canadians aged 15 to 69 reported receiving some kind of federal income assistance payment since March 15 (the CERB, the CESB, regular Employment Insurance benefits, or new benefits for which they were unsure of the source). The share was higher among those living in households reporting difficulty meeting financial needs (40.7%) compared with those in households who reported it was easy to meet financial needs (21.7%).

Since April, the LFS has included a supplementary question about difficulty meeting basic household financial needs, such as rent or mortgage payments, utilities, and groceries. In June, in the context of continuing employment recovery and ongoing unprecedented government income assistance payments, the proportion of Canadians living in households reporting such difficulties declined slightly, from 22.5% in May to 20.1%.

Among people aged 25 to 54, just over half (51.5%) of those in couples where neither partner is employed lived in households reporting difficulty meeting financial needs, compared with 13.9% of those in couples where both partners are employed. These results are not notably different from those recorded in April, and may reflect differences that were present before the onset of the COVID-19 shutdown.

Employment rate up among very recent immigrants

In June, the employment rate among very recent immigrants (five years or less) rose 3.9 percentage points to 58.5%, driven in part by a decline in the size of this population group. The month-over-month rise was comparable to increases observed among landed immigrants of more than five years (+3.2 percentage points to 53.7%) and those born in Canada (+3.7 percentage points to 58.2%).

Comparable employment recovery between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal peoples

In June, employment increased by 4.1% (+21,000) among Aboriginal people living off-reserve compared with 6.9% (+1,113,000) among the non-Aboriginal population (not adjusted for seasonality). This brought employment to 6.9% below February levels among Aboriginal people, compared with 6.1% below among the non-Aboriginal population.

In June, the employment rate for Aboriginal people living off-reserve was 4.4 percentage points below the February rate, compared with 3.9 percentage points for the non-Aboriginal population.

Looking ahead

The labour market shock resulting from the COVID-19 economic shutdown has had an unequal impact on different groups of Canadians. In March and April, a disproportionate share of job loss was felt by youth, women and low-paid workers. LFS results from May and June indicate that these same groups face a longer path to labour market recovery than others.

At the same time, workers in a number of industries have continued to work during the COVID-19 shutdown and initial recovery, despite their jobs involving close contact with others, and the associated risk of exposure to the COVID-19 virus. Recent data from the Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours, for example, showed that overtime earnings of hospital workers increased by almost one-third (+31.2%, not seasonally adjusted) in April.

In July, the Labour Force Survey will begin asking respondents to report the ethno-cultural groups to which they belong. This will help to equip policymakers with the information needed to address social and economic inequalities, including the impact of COVID-19 across diverse populations. Results based on this new question will be included in the release of July LFS results on August 7.

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:

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Note to readers

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

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

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 June, approximately 40,000 interviews were completed, compared with 40,700 in May.

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

Personal face-to-face interviews

- May 2020 0.0%
- June 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from call centres

- May 2020 0.0%
- June 2020 0.0%

Telephone interviews – from interviewer homes

- May 2020 68.3%
- June 2020 69.2%

Online interviews

- May 2020 31.7%
- June 2020 30.8%

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 June 2020 analysis

To continue capturing the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the labour market, the supplementary indicators used in April have been slightly adapted in May and June. 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](#).

The seasonally adjusted data for retail trade and wholesale trade industries presented here are not published in other public LFS tables. A seasonally adjusted series is published for the combined industry classification (wholesale and retail trade).

Next release

The next release of the LFS will be on August 7.

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
15 years and over, both sexes							
Population	31,114.3	31,146.7	...	32.4	440.2	0.1	1.4
Labour force	19,093.7	19,880.0	30.8	786.3	-294.0	4.1	-1.5
Employment	16,474.5	17,427.4	30.9	952.9	-1,623.8	5.8	-8.5
Full-time employment	13,882.2	14,370.3	41.9	488.1	-1,094.1	3.5	-7.1
Part-time employment	2,592.3	3,057.1	39.4	464.8	-529.7	17.9	-14.8
Unemployment	2,619.2	2,452.6	26.0	-166.6	1,329.7	-6.4	118.4
Participation rate	61.4	63.8	0.1	2.4	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	12.3	0.1	-1.4	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.9	56.0	0.1	3.1	-6.0	...	...
15 to 24 years, both sexes							
Population	4,402.9	4,402.3	...	-0.6	26.4	0.0	0.6
Labour force	2,420.8	2,721.2	17.8	300.4	-102.0	12.4	-3.6
Employment	1,709.9	1,972.8	16.9	262.9	-541.1	15.4	-21.5
Full-time employment	998.6	1,052.6	20.5	54.0	-235.2	5.4	-18.3
Part-time employment	711.4	920.2	22.1	208.8	-305.9	29.4	-24.9
Unemployment	710.9	748.4	14.9	37.5	439.0	5.3	141.9
Participation rate	55.0	61.8	0.4	6.8	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	29.4	27.5	0.5	-1.9	16.5	...	...
Employment rate	38.8	44.8	0.4	6.0	-12.6	...	...
25 years and over, both sexes							
Population	26,711.3	26,744.3	...	33.0	413.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	16,672.9	17,158.8	24.9	485.9	-192.0	2.9	-1.1
Employment	14,764.6	15,454.7	25.6	690.1	-1,082.6	4.7	-6.5
Full-time employment	12,883.6	13,317.7	36.4	434.1	-859.0	3.4	-6.1
Part-time employment	1,881.0	2,136.9	32.8	255.9	-223.8	13.6	-9.5
Unemployment	1,908.3	1,704.2	20.8	-204.1	890.7	-10.7	109.5
Participation rate	62.4	64.2	0.1	1.8	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.4	9.9	0.1	-1.5	5.2	...	...
Employment rate	55.3	57.8	0.1	2.5	-5.0	...	...
25 years and over, men							
Population	13,087.0	13,103.9	...	16.9	211.7	0.1	1.6
Labour force	8,887.1	9,134.8	16.3	247.7	-48.2	2.8	-0.5
Employment	7,898.5	8,265.2	17.2	366.7	-452.1	4.6	-5.2
Full-time employment	7,284.8	7,571.6	23.4	286.8	-381.1	3.9	-4.8
Part-time employment	613.7	693.6	19.7	79.9	-71.1	13.0	-9.3
Unemployment	988.6	869.6	15.3	-119.0	403.9	-12.0	86.7
Participation rate	67.9	69.7	0.1	1.8	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	9.5	0.2	-1.6	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	60.4	63.1	0.1	2.7	-4.5	...	...
25 years and over, women							
Population	13,624.3	13,640.4	...	16.1	201.9	0.1	1.5
Labour force	7,785.8	8,024.1	17.5	238.3	-143.7	3.1	-1.8
Employment	6,866.1	7,189.5	17.4	323.4	-630.5	4.7	-8.1
Full-time employment	5,598.8	5,746.2	27.5	147.4	-477.8	2.6	-7.7
Part-time employment	1,267.3	1,443.3	25.8	176.0	-152.7	13.9	-9.6
Unemployment	919.7	834.6	13.8	-85.1	486.8	-9.3	140.0
Participation rate	57.1	58.8	0.1	1.7	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	10.4	0.2	-1.4	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	50.4	52.7	0.1	2.3	-5.5	...	...
25 to 54 years, both sexes							
Population	14,971.5	14,979.4	...	7.9	129.3	0.1	0.9
Labour force	12,506.6	12,907.2	23.5	400.6	-70.0	3.2	-0.5
Employment	11,030.3	11,619.2	24.8	588.9	-749.7	5.3	-6.1
Unemployment	1,476.4	1,288.0	18.7	-188.4	679.7	-12.8	111.7
Participation rate	83.5	86.2	0.2	2.7	-1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.8	10.0	0.1	-1.8	5.3	...	...
Employment rate	73.7	77.6	0.2	3.9	-5.7	...	...
25 to 54 years, men							
Population	7,464.8	7,469.2	...	4.4	70.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	6,536.2	6,746.5	15.0	210.3	-12.5	3.2	-0.2
Employment	5,784.0	6,107.2	16.5	323.2	-310.8	5.6	-4.8
Unemployment	752.2	639.3	13.6	-112.9	298.3	-15.0	87.5
Participation rate	87.6	90.3	0.2	2.7	-1.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.5	9.5	0.2	-2.0	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	77.5	81.8	0.2	4.3	-4.9	...	...

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
25 to 54 years, women							
Population	7,506.7	7,510.2	...	3.5	58.5	0.0	0.8
Labour force	5,970.5	6,160.7	17.0	190.2	-57.6	3.2	-0.9
Employment	5,246.3	5,512.0	17.4	265.7	-438.9	5.1	-7.4
Unemployment	724.2	648.7	12.5	-75.5	381.3	-10.4	142.6
Participation rate	79.5	82.0	0.2	2.5	-1.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.1	10.5	0.2	-1.6	6.2	...	...
Employment rate	69.9	73.4	0.2	3.5	-6.5	...	...
55 years and over, both sexes							
Population	11,739.9	11,764.9	...	25.0	284.3	0.2	2.5
Labour force	4,166.3	4,251.7	19.7	85.4	-121.9	2.0	-2.8
Employment	3,734.3	3,835.5	19.9	101.2	-332.9	2.7	-8.0
Unemployment	431.9	416.2	10.4	-15.7	211.0	-3.6	102.8
Participation rate	35.5	36.1	0.2	0.6	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	9.8	0.2	-0.6	5.1	...	...
Employment rate	31.8	32.6	0.2	0.8	-3.7	...	...
55 years and over, men							
Population	5,622.3	5,634.7	...	12.4	140.9	0.2	2.6
Labour force	2,350.9	2,388.3	13.1	37.4	-35.8	1.6	-1.5
Employment	2,114.5	2,158.0	13.3	43.5	-141.4	2.1	-6.1
Unemployment	236.4	230.2	7.8	-6.2	105.5	-2.6	84.6
Participation rate	41.8	42.4	0.2	0.6	-1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	9.6	0.3	-0.5	4.5	...	...
Employment rate	37.6	38.3	0.2	0.7	-3.6	...	...
55 years and over, women							
Population	6,117.6	6,130.2	...	12.6	143.4	0.2	2.4
Labour force	1,815.3	1,863.4	13.6	48.1	-86.1	2.6	-4.4
Employment	1,619.8	1,677.5	13.7	57.7	-191.5	3.6	-10.2
Unemployment	195.5	185.9	6.6	-9.6	105.5	-4.9	131.2
Participation rate	29.7	30.4	0.2	0.7	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	10.0	0.3	-0.8	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	26.5	27.4	0.2	0.9	-3.8	...	...

... 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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Class of worker							
Employees	13,661.8	14,603.6	37.4	941.8	-1,551.8	6.9	-9.6
Public sector employees	3,658.7	3,733.2	22.0	74.5	-101.8	2.0	-2.7
Private sector employees	10,003.1	10,870.4	38.0	867.3	-1,450.0	8.7	-11.8
Self-employed	2,812.7	2,823.8	26.4	11.1	-72.0	0.4	-2.5
Total employed, all industries	16,474.5	17,427.4	30.9	952.9	-1,623.8	5.8	-8.5
Goods-producing sector	3,476.8	3,635.4	17.4	158.6	-320.7	4.6	-8.1
Agriculture	277.2	275.6	5.5	-1.6	-13.1	-0.6	-4.5
Natural resources ²	301.7	296.2	5.2	-5.5	-38.1	-1.8	-11.4
Utilities	133.8	134.8	2.5	1.0	-6.2	0.7	-4.4
Construction	1,247.6	1,330.8	12.0	83.2	-122.3	6.7	-8.4
Manufacturing	1,516.7	1,598.0	11.3	81.3	-141.0	5.4	-8.1
Services-producing sector	12,997.7	13,792.1	29.7	794.4	-1,302.9	6.1	-8.6
Wholesale and retail trade	2,406.1	2,628.2	15.6	222.1	-219.7	9.2	-7.7
Transportation and warehousing	865.4	909.3	9.2	43.9	-143.1	5.1	-13.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	1,213.9	1,230.9	9.3	17.0	32.7	1.4	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,475.8	1,484.9	12.4	9.1	-66.0	0.6	-4.3
Business, building and other support services	637.9	708.8	10.4	70.9	-59.5	11.1	-7.7
Educational services	1,248.1	1,282.7	11.1	34.6	-83.6	2.8	-6.1
Health care and social assistance	2,291.2	2,412.3	11.8	121.1	-77.0	5.3	-3.1
Information, culture and recreation	586.4	646.8	10.7	60.4	-144.4	10.3	-18.3
Accommodation and food services	656.3	820.0	12.0	163.7	-377.2	24.9	-31.5
Other services (except public administration)	634.1	679.6	8.5	45.5	-144.8	7.2	-17.6
Public administration	982.7	988.7	7.5	6.0	-20.2	0.6	-2.0

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**

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	439.4	439.3	...	-0.1	-1.1	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	236.9	244.3	2.0	7.4	-14.1	3.1	-5.5
Employment	198.2	204.2	2.1	6.0	-20.3	3.0	-9.0
Full-time employment	168.7	168.5	2.5	-0.2	-25.4	-0.1	-13.1
Part-time employment	29.5	35.7	1.9	6.2	5.1	21.0	16.7
Unemployment	38.7	40.2	1.9	1.5	6.3	3.9	18.6
Participation rate	53.9	55.6	0.4	1.7	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.3	16.5	0.7	0.2	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	45.1	46.5	0.5	1.4	-4.5	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Population	131.1	131.3	...	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.1
Labour force	83.5	86.7	0.6	3.2	1.1	3.8	1.3
Employment	71.9	73.6	0.6	1.7	-4.1	2.4	-5.3
Full-time employment	62.1	63.1	0.8	1.0	-2.3	1.6	-3.5
Part-time employment	9.8	10.5	0.7	0.7	-1.9	7.1	-15.3
Unemployment	11.6	13.2	0.6	1.6	5.4	13.8	69.2
Participation rate	63.7	66.0	0.5	2.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	15.2	0.7	1.3	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	56.1	0.5	1.3	-4.3	...	...
Nova Scotia							
Population	815.2	816.1	...	0.9	10.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	467.5	497.7	2.6	30.2	-4.2	6.5	-0.8
Employment	404.2	433.1	2.7	28.9	-35.0	7.1	-7.5
Full-time employment	334.2	358.2	3.5	24.0	-20.6	7.2	-5.4
Part-time employment	69.9	74.9	3.2	5.0	-14.4	7.2	-16.1
Unemployment	63.4	64.6	2.3	1.2	30.8	1.9	91.1
Participation rate	57.3	61.0	0.3	3.7	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	13.0	0.4	-0.6	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	49.6	53.1	0.3	3.5	-5.0	...	...
New Brunswick							
Population	636.0	636.4	...	0.4	5.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	376.3	389.1	2.2	12.8	-0.8	3.4	-0.2
Employment	328.2	350.4	2.3	22.2	-8.7	6.8	-2.4
Full-time employment	282.9	296.4	2.9	13.5	-9.2	4.8	-3.0
Part-time employment	45.3	54.0	2.4	8.7	0.5	19.2	0.9
Unemployment	48.2	38.7	2.0	-9.5	7.9	-19.7	25.6
Participation rate	59.2	61.1	0.4	1.9	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	9.9	0.5	-2.9	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.6	55.1	0.4	3.5	-1.8	...	...
Quebec							
Population	7,111.0	7,116.4	...	5.4	69.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,398.9	4,527.6	15.4	128.7	-28.2	2.9	-0.6
Employment	3,794.9	4,042.4	15.6	247.5	-289.1	6.5	-6.7
Full-time employment	3,263.5	3,370.7	21.2	107.2	-150.3	3.3	-4.3
Part-time employment	531.4	671.7	19.2	140.3	-138.8	26.4	-17.1
Unemployment	603.9	485.3	12.6	-118.6	261.0	-19.6	116.4
Participation rate	61.9	63.6	0.2	1.7	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	10.7	0.3	-3.0	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	56.8	0.2	3.4	-4.7	...	...
Ontario							
Population	12,307.2	12,321.6	...	14.4	206.7	0.1	1.7
Labour force	7,402.1	7,719.9	21.3	317.8	-144.0	4.3	-1.8
Employment	6,398.6	6,776.5	21.0	377.9	-656.7	5.9	-8.8
Full-time employment	5,421.9	5,641.4	28.1	219.5	-402.9	4.0	-6.7
Part-time employment	976.8	1,135.1	26.9	158.3	-253.8	16.2	-18.3
Unemployment	1,003.4	943.4	17.9	-60.0	512.6	-6.0	119.0
Participation rate	60.1	62.7	0.2	2.6	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.2	0.2	-1.4	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.0	55.0	0.2	3.0	-6.4	...	...
Manitoba							
Population	1,046.2	1,046.5	...	0.3	10.3	0.0	1.0
Labour force	662.2	685.8	2.9	23.6	-2.7	3.6	-0.4
Employment	587.8	616.7	2.8	28.9	-32.9	4.9	-5.1
Full-time employment	480.8	495.6	4.0	14.8	-28.9	3.1	-5.5
Part-time employment	107.0	121.2	3.8	14.2	-3.8	13.3	-3.0
Unemployment	74.4	69.1	2.2	-5.3	30.1	-7.1	77.2
Participation rate	63.3	65.5	0.3	2.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.1	0.3	-1.1	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	58.9	0.3	2.7	-3.8	...	...

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
Saskatchewan							
Population	893.9	893.8	...	-0.1	4.9	0.0	0.6
Labour force	579.9	608.1	2.5	28.2	-5.2	4.9	-0.8
Employment	507.5	537.8	2.5	30.3	-43.8	6.0	-7.5
Full-time employment	424.8	444.9	3.6	20.1	-31.8	4.7	-6.7
Part-time employment	82.7	93.0	3.3	10.3	-11.9	12.5	-11.3
Unemployment	72.4	70.3	2.2	-2.1	38.6	-2.9	121.8
Participation rate	64.9	68.0	0.3	3.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.6	0.3	-0.9	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	60.2	0.3	3.4	-5.2	...	...
Alberta							
Population	3,571.9	3,576.2	...	4.3	54.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,362.3	2,471.3	9.7	109.0	-51.2	4.6	-2.0
Employment	1,997.2	2,088.8	10.3	91.6	-265.9	4.6	-11.3
Full-time employment	1,645.5	1,717.5	14.3	72.0	-227.1	4.4	-11.7
Part-time employment	351.7	371.3	13.2	19.6	-38.9	5.6	-9.5
Unemployment	365.1	382.5	9.2	17.4	214.7	4.8	127.9
Participation rate	66.1	69.1	0.3	3.0	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.5	15.5	0.4	0.0	8.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	58.4	0.3	2.5	-8.5	...	...
British Columbia							
Population	4,162.3	4,169.0	...	6.7	77.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,524.0	2,649.5	11.0	125.5	-44.7	5.0	-1.7
Employment	2,185.9	2,304.0	10.9	118.1	-267.2	5.4	-10.4
Full-time employment	1,797.8	1,814.2	15.3	16.4	-195.4	0.9	-9.7
Part-time employment	388.1	489.8	14.4	101.7	-71.7	26.2	-12.8
Unemployment	338.1	345.5	8.5	7.4	222.5	2.2	180.9
Participation rate	60.6	63.6	0.3	3.0	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.0	0.3	-0.4	8.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	55.3	0.3	2.8	-7.5	...	...

... 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 4
Labour force characteristics by province, age group and sex, seasonally adjusted (Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick)

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	439.4	439.3	...	-0.1	-1.1	0.0	-0.2
Labour force	236.9	244.3	2.0	7.4	-14.1	3.1	-5.5
Employment	198.2	204.2	2.1	6.0	-20.3	3.0	-9.0
Full-time employment	168.7	168.5	2.5	-0.2	-25.4	-0.1	-13.1
Unemployment	38.7	40.2	1.9	1.5	6.3	3.9	18.6
Participation rate	53.9	55.6	0.4	1.7	-3.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.3	16.5	0.7	0.2	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	45.1	46.5	0.5	1.4	-4.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	53.2	53.2	...	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.4
Labour force	27.9	34.8	0.9	6.9	1.6	24.7	4.8
Employment	21.3	23.3	0.8	2.0	-2.7	9.4	-10.4
Unemployment	6.6	11.5	0.8	4.9	4.3	74.2	59.7
Participation rate	52.4	65.4	1.7	13.0	3.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	23.7	33.0	2.4	9.3	11.3	...	...
Employment rate	40.0	43.8	1.5	3.8	-4.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	187.5	187.4	...	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.4
Labour force	108.3	111.0	1.2	2.7	-8.3	2.5	-7.0
Employment	85.3	91.8	1.4	6.5	-11.0	7.6	-10.7
Unemployment	23.0	19.1	1.3	-3.9	2.5	-17.0	15.1
Participation rate	57.8	59.2	0.6	1.4	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	21.2	17.2	1.0	-4.0	3.3	...	...
Employment rate	45.5	49.0	0.7	3.5	-5.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	198.8	198.7	...	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Labour force	100.8	98.5	1.1	-2.3	-7.4	-2.3	-7.0
Employment	91.6	89.0	1.1	-2.6	-6.7	-2.8	-7.0
Unemployment	9.2	9.5	0.9	0.3	-0.6	3.3	-5.9
Participation rate	50.7	49.6	0.5	-1.1	-3.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.1	9.6	0.9	0.5	0.1	...	...
Employment rate	46.1	44.8	0.6	-1.3	-3.3	...	...
Prince Edward Island							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	131.1	131.3	...	0.2	2.7	0.2	2.1
Labour force	83.5	86.7	0.6	3.2	1.1	3.8	1.3
Employment	71.9	73.6	0.6	1.7	-4.1	2.4	-5.3
Full-time employment	62.1	63.1	0.8	1.0	-2.3	1.6	-3.5
Unemployment	11.6	13.2	0.6	1.6	5.4	13.8	69.2
Participation rate	63.7	66.0	0.5	2.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.9	15.2	0.7	1.3	6.1	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	56.1	0.5	1.3	-4.3	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	19.2	19.3	...	0.1	0.7	0.5	3.8
Labour force	12.2	13.7	0.3	1.5	0.9	12.3	7.0
Employment	10.1	9.6	0.3	-0.5	-1.8	-5.0	-15.8
Unemployment	2.1	4.0	0.3	1.9	2.6	90.5	185.7
Participation rate	63.5	71.0	1.8	7.5	2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	17.2	29.2	2.1	12.0	18.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.6	49.7	1.8	-2.9	-11.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	54.1	54.2	...	0.1	1.1	0.2	2.1
Labour force	37.1	36.9	0.4	-0.2	-1.0	-0.5	-2.6
Employment	33.0	33.4	0.4	0.4	-0.2	1.2	-0.6
Unemployment	4.2	3.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-16.7	-20.5
Participation rate	68.6	68.1	0.7	-0.5	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	9.5	1.0	-1.8	-2.1	...	...
Employment rate	61.0	61.6	0.7	0.6	-1.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	57.7	57.8	...	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.6
Labour force	34.2	36.1	0.3	1.9	1.3	5.6	3.7
Employment	28.9	30.5	0.4	1.6	-2.2	5.5	-6.7
Unemployment	5.3	5.6	0.3	0.3	3.5	5.7	166.7
Participation rate	59.3	62.5	0.6	3.2	1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.5	15.5	0.9	0.0	9.5	...	...
Employment rate	50.1	52.8	0.6	2.7	-4.7	...	...

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)

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
Nova Scotia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	815.2	816.1	...	0.9	10.0	0.1	1.2
Labour force	467.5	497.7	2.6	30.2	-4.2	6.5	-0.8
Employment	404.2	433.1	2.7	28.9	-35.0	7.1	-7.5
Full-time employment	334.2	358.2	3.5	24.0	-20.6	7.2	-5.4
Unemployment	63.4	64.6	2.3	1.2	30.8	1.9	91.1
Participation rate	57.3	61.0	0.3	3.7	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	13.0	0.4	-0.6	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	49.6	53.1	0.3	3.5	-5.0	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	108.7	108.7	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6
Labour force	61.2	72.9	1.5	11.7	-0.3	19.1	-0.4
Employment	46.6	53.8	1.4	7.2	-11.8	15.5	-18.0
Unemployment	14.6	19.1	1.3	4.5	11.5	30.8	151.3
Participation rate	56.3	67.1	1.4	10.8	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	23.9	26.2	1.7	2.3	15.8	...	...
Employment rate	42.9	49.5	1.3	6.6	-11.2	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	339.9	340.3	...	0.4	4.5	0.1	1.3
Labour force	207.0	216.8	1.5	9.8	-2.1	4.7	-1.0
Employment	184.2	193.6	1.6	9.4	-8.3	5.1	-4.1
Unemployment	22.8	23.3	1.4	0.5	6.3	2.2	37.1
Participation rate	60.9	63.7	0.4	2.8	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	10.7	0.6	-0.3	2.9	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	56.9	0.5	2.7	-3.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	366.6	367.1	...	0.5	4.8	0.1	1.3
Labour force	199.4	207.9	1.5	8.5	-1.9	4.3	-0.9
Employment	173.4	185.7	1.5	12.3	-14.9	7.1	-7.4
Unemployment	26.0	22.2	1.2	-3.8	13.0	-14.6	141.3
Participation rate	54.4	56.6	0.4	2.2	-1.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	10.7	0.6	-2.3	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	47.3	50.6	0.4	3.3	-4.8	...	...
New Brunswick							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	636.0	636.4	...	0.4	5.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	376.3	389.1	2.2	12.8	-0.8	3.4	-0.2
Employment	328.2	350.4	2.3	22.2	-8.7	6.8	-2.4
Full-time employment	282.9	296.4	2.9	13.5	-9.2	4.8	-3.0
Unemployment	48.2	38.7	2.0	-9.5	7.9	-19.7	25.6
Participation rate	59.2	61.1	0.4	1.9	-0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.8	9.9	0.5	-2.9	2.0	...	...
Employment rate	51.6	55.1	0.4	3.5	-1.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	80.2	80.2	...	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Labour force	48.9	53.7	1.2	4.8	-0.2	9.8	-0.4
Employment	35.9	43.2	1.2	7.3	-3.8	20.3	-8.1
Unemployment	13.0	10.5	1.0	-2.5	3.6	-19.2	52.2
Participation rate	61.0	67.0	1.5	6.0	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	26.6	19.6	1.8	-7.0	6.8	...	...
Employment rate	44.8	53.9	1.5	9.1	-4.9	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	269.7	269.9	...	0.2	2.8	0.1	1.0
Labour force	170.3	173.9	1.3	3.6	0.3	2.1	0.2
Employment	151.6	156.2	1.5	4.6	-2.9	3.0	-1.8
Unemployment	18.8	17.7	1.3	-1.1	3.2	-5.9	22.1
Participation rate	63.1	64.4	0.5	1.3	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	10.2	0.7	-0.8	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	57.9	0.5	1.7	-1.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	286.1	286.3	...	0.2	2.5	0.1	0.9
Labour force	157.1	161.5	1.2	4.4	-0.9	2.8	-0.6
Employment	140.6	151.0	1.2	10.4	-2.0	7.4	-1.3
Unemployment	16.5	10.4	1.1	-6.1	0.9	-37.0	9.5
Participation rate	54.9	56.4	0.4	1.5	-0.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	6.4	0.7	-4.1	0.6	...	...
Employment rate	49.1	52.7	0.4	3.6	-1.2	...	...

... 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 14-10-0287-03 (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)

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Quebec							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	7,111.0	7,116.4	...	5.4	69.2	0.1	1.0
Labour force	4,398.9	4,527.6	15.4	128.7	-28.2	2.9	-0.6
Employment	3,794.9	4,042.4	15.6	247.5	-289.1	6.5	-6.7
Full-time employment	3,263.5	3,370.7	21.2	107.2	-150.3	3.3	-4.3
Unemployment	603.9	485.3	12.6	-118.6	261.0	-19.6	116.4
Participation rate	61.9	63.6	0.2	1.7	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	10.7	0.3	-3.0	5.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	56.8	0.2	3.4	-4.7	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	891.1	890.6	...	-0.5	-5.4	-0.1	-0.6
Labour force	570.1	602.5	8.0	32.4	-17.3	5.7	-2.8
Employment	397.4	462.9	7.7	65.5	-104.6	16.5	-18.4
Unemployment	172.7	139.7	6.7	-33.0	87.4	-19.1	167.1
Participation rate	64.0	67.7	0.9	3.7	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	30.3	23.2	1.0	-7.1	14.8	...	...
Employment rate	44.6	52.0	0.9	7.4	-11.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	3,076.6	3,079.8	...	3.2	41.0	0.1	1.3
Labour force	2,028.0	2,076.2	8.8	48.2	-17.4	2.4	-0.8
Employment	1,799.3	1,903.2	9.6	103.9	-81.4	5.8	-4.1
Unemployment	228.7	173.0	8.3	-55.7	64.0	-24.4	58.7
Participation rate	65.9	67.4	0.3	1.5	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	8.3	0.4	-3.0	3.1	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	61.8	0.3	3.3	-3.5	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	3,143.3	3,146.0	...	2.7	33.5	0.1	1.1
Labour force	1,800.8	1,848.9	8.9	48.1	6.5	2.7	0.4
Employment	1,598.3	1,676.3	8.8	78.0	-103.1	4.9	-5.8
Unemployment	202.5	172.6	7.0	-29.9	109.6	-14.8	174.0
Participation rate	57.3	58.8	0.3	1.5	-0.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	9.3	0.4	-1.9	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	50.8	53.3	0.3	2.5	-3.9	...	...
Ontario							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	12,307.2	12,321.6	...	14.4	206.7	0.1	1.7
Labour force	7,402.1	7,719.9	21.3	317.8	-144.0	4.3	-1.8
Employment	6,398.6	6,776.5	21.0	377.9	-656.7	5.9	-8.8
Full-time employment	5,421.9	5,641.4	28.1	219.5	-402.9	4.0	-6.7
Unemployment	1,003.4	943.4	17.9	-60.0	512.6	-6.0	119.0
Participation rate	60.1	62.7	0.2	2.6	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.2	0.2	-1.4	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.0	55.0	0.2	3.0	-6.4	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	1,844.8	1,844.4	...	-0.4	17.6	0.0	1.0
Labour force	927.9	1,040.2	12.9	112.3	-79.1	12.1	-7.1
Employment	649.5	728.2	12.2	78.7	-254.4	12.1	-25.9
Unemployment	278.4	312.1	10.8	33.7	175.3	12.1	128.1
Participation rate	50.3	56.4	0.7	6.1	-4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	30.0	30.0	0.9	0.0	17.8	...	...
Employment rate	35.2	39.5	0.7	4.3	-14.3	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	5,068.8	5,076.4	...	7.6	97.1	0.1	2.0
Labour force	3,435.7	3,534.4	10.7	98.7	-3.6	2.9	-0.1
Employment	3,075.6	3,238.3	11.1	162.7	-141.2	5.3	-4.2
Unemployment	360.2	296.1	10.0	-64.1	137.6	-17.8	86.8
Participation rate	67.8	69.6	0.2	1.8	-1.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	8.4	0.3	-2.1	3.9	...	...
Employment rate	60.7	63.8	0.2	3.1	-4.1	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	5,393.6	5,400.9	...	7.3	92.0	0.1	1.7
Labour force	3,038.4	3,145.3	11.8	106.9	-61.3	3.5	-1.9
Employment	2,673.5	2,810.0	11.7	136.5	-261.1	5.1	-8.5
Unemployment	364.9	335.3	9.7	-29.6	199.8	-8.1	147.5
Participation rate	56.3	58.2	0.2	1.9	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.0	10.7	0.3	-1.3	6.5	...	...
Employment rate	49.6	52.0	0.2	2.4	-5.8	...	...

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
Manitoba							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	1,046.2	1,046.5	...	0.3	10.3	0.0	1.0
Labour force	662.2	685.8	2.9	23.6	-2.7	3.6	-0.4
Employment	587.8	616.7	2.8	28.9	-32.9	4.9	-5.1
Full-time employment	480.8	495.6	4.0	14.8	-28.9	3.1	-5.5
Unemployment	74.4	69.1	2.2	-5.3	30.1	-7.1	77.2
Participation rate	63.3	65.5	0.3	2.2	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	10.1	0.3	-1.1	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.2	58.9	0.3	2.7	-3.8	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	166.7	166.5	...	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Labour force	97.6	109.6	1.6	12.0	0.2	12.3	0.2
Employment	75.3	88.4	1.6	13.1	-7.7	17.4	-8.0
Unemployment	22.3	21.2	1.3	-1.1	7.9	-4.9	59.4
Participation rate	58.5	65.8	1.0	7.3	0.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	22.8	19.3	1.2	-3.5	7.1	...	...
Employment rate	45.2	53.1	0.9	7.9	-4.6	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	432.2	432.4	...	0.2	5.1	0.0	1.2
Labour force	307.8	314.5	1.5	6.7	3.1	2.2	1.0
Employment	282.0	288.2	1.5	6.2	-8.4	2.2	-2.8
Unemployment	25.8	26.3	1.4	0.5	11.4	1.9	76.5
Participation rate	71.2	72.7	0.3	1.5	-0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	8.4	0.4	0.0	3.6	...	...
Employment rate	65.2	66.7	0.4	1.5	-2.7	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	447.3	447.6	...	0.3	5.3	0.1	1.2
Labour force	256.8	261.7	1.6	4.9	-6.0	1.9	-2.2
Employment	230.5	240.1	1.6	9.6	-16.8	4.2	-6.5
Unemployment	26.4	21.6	1.2	-4.8	10.8	-18.2	100.0
Participation rate	57.4	58.5	0.4	1.1	-2.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	8.3	0.4	-2.0	4.3	...	...
Employment rate	51.5	53.6	0.4	2.1	-4.5	...	...
Saskatchewan							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	893.9	893.8	...	-0.1	4.9	0.0	0.6
Labour force	579.9	608.1	2.5	28.2	-5.2	4.9	-0.8
Employment	507.5	537.8	2.5	30.3	-43.8	6.0	-7.5
Full-time employment	424.8	444.9	3.6	20.1	-31.8	4.7	-6.7
Unemployment	72.4	70.3	2.2	-2.1	38.6	-2.9	121.8
Participation rate	64.9	68.0	0.3	3.1	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.5	11.6	0.3	-0.9	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	60.2	0.3	3.4	-5.2	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	131.5	131.4	...	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2
Labour force	74.0	85.6	1.4	11.6	0.6	15.7	0.7
Employment	53.9	66.8	1.3	12.9	-9.0	23.9	-11.9
Unemployment	20.1	18.8	1.3	-1.3	9.6	-6.5	104.3
Participation rate	56.3	65.1	1.1	8.8	0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	27.2	22.0	1.4	-5.2	11.2	...	...
Employment rate	41.0	50.8	1.0	9.8	-6.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	381.8	381.8	...	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.7
Labour force	276.7	287.8	1.4	11.1	-0.1	4.0	0.0
Employment	247.1	257.1	1.5	10.0	-18.2	4.0	-6.6
Unemployment	29.6	30.7	1.3	1.1	18.2	3.7	145.6
Participation rate	72.5	75.4	0.4	2.9	-0.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	10.7	0.4	0.0	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	64.7	67.3	0.4	2.6	-5.3	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	380.7	380.6	...	-0.1	2.5	0.0	0.7
Labour force	229.2	234.7	1.4	5.5	-5.7	2.4	-2.4
Employment	206.5	213.9	1.5	7.4	-16.6	3.6	-7.2
Unemployment	22.7	20.8	1.1	-1.9	10.9	-8.4	110.1
Participation rate	60.2	61.7	0.4	1.5	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.9	8.9	0.5	-1.0	4.8	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	56.2	0.4	2.0	-4.8	...	...

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
Alberta							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	3,571.9	3,576.2	...	4.3	54.4	0.1	1.5
Labour force	2,362.3	2,471.3	9.7	109.0	-51.2	4.6	-2.0
Employment	1,997.2	2,088.8	10.3	91.6	-265.9	4.6	-11.3
Full-time employment	1,645.5	1,717.5	14.3	72.0	-227.1	4.4	-11.7
Unemployment	365.1	382.5	9.2	17.4	214.7	4.8	127.9
Participation rate	66.1	69.1	0.3	3.0	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.5	15.5	0.4	0.0	8.8	...	...
Employment rate	55.9	58.4	0.3	2.5	-8.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	511.2	511.6	...	0.4	5.1	0.1	1.0
Labour force	283.8	325.7	5.7	41.9	-0.1	14.8	0.0
Employment	194.2	225.6	5.2	31.4	-62.8	16.2	-21.8
Unemployment	89.6	100.0	5.0	10.4	62.6	11.6	167.4
Participation rate	55.5	63.7	1.1	8.2	-0.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	31.6	30.7	1.4	-0.9	19.2	...	...
Employment rate	38.0	44.1	1.0	6.1	-12.8	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,532.5	1,534.3	...	1.8	22.6	0.1	1.5
Labour force	1,160.2	1,199.4	5.3	39.2	1.7	3.4	0.1
Employment	1,000.7	1,029.6	6.0	28.9	-93.3	2.9	-8.3
Unemployment	159.5	169.8	5.7	10.3	95.0	6.5	127.0
Participation rate	75.7	78.2	0.3	2.5	-1.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.7	14.2	0.5	0.5	8.0	...	...
Employment rate	65.3	67.1	0.4	1.8	-7.2	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,528.3	1,530.3	...	2.0	26.8	0.1	1.8
Labour force	918.3	946.2	6.0	27.9	-52.8	3.0	-5.3
Employment	802.3	833.6	6.1	31.3	-109.8	3.9	-11.6
Unemployment	116.0	112.7	4.9	-3.3	57.1	-2.8	102.7
Participation rate	60.1	61.8	0.4	1.7	-4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	11.9	0.5	-0.7	6.3	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	54.5	0.4	2.0	-8.2	...	...
British Columbia							
Both sexes, 15 years and over							
Population	4,162.3	4,169.0	...	6.7	77.4	0.2	1.9
Labour force	2,524.0	2,649.5	11.0	125.5	-44.7	5.0	-1.7
Employment	2,185.9	2,304.0	10.9	118.1	-267.2	5.4	-10.4
Full-time employment	1,797.8	1,814.2	15.3	16.4	-195.4	0.9	-9.7
Unemployment	338.1	345.5	8.5	7.4	222.5	2.2	180.9
Participation rate	60.6	63.6	0.3	3.0	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	13.0	0.3	-0.4	8.4	...	...
Employment rate	52.5	55.3	0.3	2.8	-7.5	...	...
Both sexes, 15 to 24 years							
Population	596.4	596.5	...	0.1	8.1	0.0	1.4
Labour force	317.2	382.5	6.4	65.3	-8.3	20.6	-2.1
Employment	225.6	271.0	6.0	45.4	-82.5	20.1	-23.3
Unemployment	91.6	111.4	5.1	19.8	74.1	21.6	198.7
Participation rate	53.2	64.1	1.1	10.9	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	28.9	29.1	1.3	0.2	19.6	...	...
Employment rate	37.8	45.4	1.0	7.6	-14.7	...	...
Men, 25 years and over							
Population	1,744.0	1,747.5	...	3.5	35.7	0.2	2.1
Labour force	1,156.0	1,183.9	5.6	27.9	-20.7	2.4	-1.7
Employment	1,039.9	1,073.6	5.9	33.7	-87.5	3.2	-7.5
Unemployment	116.1	110.2	4.8	-5.9	66.7	-5.1	153.3
Participation rate	66.3	67.7	0.3	1.4	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.0	9.3	0.4	-0.7	5.7	...	...
Employment rate	59.6	61.4	0.3	1.8	-6.4	...	...
Women, 25 years and over							
Population	1,821.9	1,825.1	...	3.2	33.7	0.2	1.9
Labour force	1,050.8	1,083.2	6.1	32.4	-15.6	3.1	-1.4
Employment	920.4	959.3	6.2	38.9	-97.3	4.2	-9.2
Unemployment	130.4	123.9	4.6	-6.5	81.8	-5.0	194.3
Participation rate	57.7	59.4	0.3	1.7	-1.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	11.4	0.4	-1.0	7.6	...	...
Employment rate	50.5	52.6	0.3	2.1	-6.4	...	...

... 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.

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands			change in thousands		% change	
Newfoundland and Labrador							
Total employed, all industries	198.2	204.2	2.1	6.0	-20.3	3.0	-9.0
Goods-producing sector	35.2	37.2	1.3	2.0	-7.8	5.7	-17.3
Agriculture	0.7	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.3	142.9	21.4
Natural resources ²	12.8	12.2	0.7	-0.6	-1.7	-4.7	-12.2
Utilities	2.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	-0.1	8.3	-3.7
Construction	11.5	12.1	0.9	0.6	-6.7	5.2	-35.6
Manufacturing	7.8	8.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	10.3	4.9
Services-producing sector	163.1	167.0	1.8	3.9	-12.6	2.4	-7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	31.8	34.0	0.8	2.2	-0.7	6.9	-2.0
Transportation and warehousing	10.0	9.1	0.5	-0.9	-3.4	-9.0	-27.2
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	6.5	7.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	7.7	1.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	9.1	9.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	5.5	7.9
Business, building and other support services	6.3	6.9	0.6	0.6	-1.1	9.5	-13.8
Educational services	16.9	15.8	0.6	-1.1	-0.5	-6.5	-3.1
Health care and social assistance	37.5	37.0	0.8	-0.5	-2.5	-1.3	-6.3
Information, culture and recreation	5.2	5.2	0.5	0.0	-2.3	0.0	-30.7
Accommodation and food services	13.3	14.8	0.7	1.5	-2.0	11.3	-11.9
Other services (except public administration)	9.5	10.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	12.6	8.1
Public administration	17.0	17.0	0.6	0.0	-1.6	0.0	-8.6
Prince Edward Island							
Total employed, all industries	71.9	73.6	0.6	1.7	-4.1	2.4	-5.3
Goods-producing sector	18.1	19.1	0.5	1.0	-1.2	5.5	-5.9
Agriculture	4.0	4.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	7.5	-2.3
Natural resources ²	2.2	2.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-4.5	-16.0
Utilities	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	6.8	7.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	2.9	9.4
Manufacturing	4.8	5.5	0.2	0.7	-1.2	14.6	-17.9
Services-producing sector	53.8	54.4	0.6	0.6	-3.1	1.1	-5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	10.4	10.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.8	0.0
Transportation and warehousing	2.7	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	3.7	7.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	2.6	2.8	0.1	0.2	-0.1	7.7	-3.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	4.0	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	2.5	17.1
Business, building and other support services	2.3	1.7	0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-26.1	-22.7
Educational services	5.5	5.4	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-1.8	-3.6
Health care and social assistance	10.7	10.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.9	-6.2
Information, culture and recreation	1.9	1.8	0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-5.3	-14.3
Accommodation and food services	2.5	3.0	0.3	0.5	-2.4	20.0	-44.4
Other services (except public administration)	3.4	3.2	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-5.9	0.0
Public administration	7.9	8.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	3.9
Nova Scotia							
Total employed, all industries	404.2	433.1	2.7	28.9	-35.0	7.1	-7.5
Goods-producing sector	80.5	83.3	1.6	2.8	-0.9	3.5	-1.1
Agriculture	5.3	6.0	0.5	0.7	0.1	13.2	1.7
Natural resources ²	10.2	11.6	0.9	1.4	0.1	13.7	0.9
Utilities	3.5	3.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.9	2.9
Construction	32.0	31.8	1.0	-0.2	-1.5	-0.6	-4.5
Manufacturing	29.6	30.3	0.9	0.7	0.2	2.4	0.7
Services-producing sector	323.7	349.8	2.5	26.1	-34.1	8.1	-8.9
Wholesale and retail trade	62.6	67.3	1.3	4.7	-14.2	7.5	-17.4
Transportation and warehousing	16.8	18.9	0.6	2.1	-0.7	12.5	-3.6
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	21.9	21.6	0.6	-0.3	0.5	-1.4	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	29.0	28.7	0.8	-0.3	0.6	-1.0	2.1
Business, building and other support services	16.2	16.4	0.8	0.2	-1.7	1.2	-9.4
Educational services	32.9	34.3	0.9	1.4	-3.5	4.3	-9.3
Health care and social assistance	66.9	73.7	1.0	6.8	-0.9	10.2	-1.2
Information, culture and recreation	12.9	15.5	0.9	2.6	-5.3	20.2	-25.5
Accommodation and food services	19.9	28.0	1.1	8.1	-7.8	40.7	-21.8
Other services (except public administration)	12.3	14.7	0.7	2.4	-2.8	19.5	-16.0
Public administration	32.3	30.7	0.7	-1.6	1.6	-5.0	5.5

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
New Brunswick							
Total employed, all industries	328.2	350.4	2.3	22.2	-8.7	6.8	-2.4
Goods-producing sector	67.1	71.3	1.5	4.2	-4.5	6.3	-5.9
Agriculture	4.9	5.6	0.6	0.7	-0.2	14.3	-3.4
Natural resources ²	10.6	9.7	0.7	-0.9	-0.9	-8.5	-8.5
Utilities	3.4	3.3	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-2.9	-2.9
Construction	23.0	24.3	0.9	1.3	-0.4	5.7	-1.6
Manufacturing	25.3	28.4	0.9	3.1	-2.9	12.3	-9.3
Services-producing sector	261.0	279.1	2.0	18.1	-4.2	6.9	-1.5
Wholesale and retail trade	52.1	58.0	1.1	5.9	4.2	11.3	7.8
Transportation and warehousing	15.6	16.2	0.5	0.6	-1.6	3.8	-9.0
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	16.0	17.1	0.5	1.1	0.9	6.9	5.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	16.9	17.7	0.5	0.8	0.0	4.7	0.0
Business, building and other support services	14.0	15.7	0.7	1.7	-0.2	12.1	-1.3
Educational services	25.6	27.9	0.7	2.3	1.8	9.0	6.9
Health care and social assistance	54.6	59.0	1.0	4.4	-2.5	8.1	-4.1
Information, culture and recreation	9.4	10.5	0.6	1.1	-2.5	11.7	-19.2
Accommodation and food services	17.2	17.7	0.8	0.5	-3.5	2.9	-16.5
Other services (except public administration)	12.3	13.1	0.6	0.8	-1.4	6.5	-9.7
Public administration	27.1	26.1	0.6	-1.0	0.6	-3.7	2.4
Quebec							
Total employed, all industries	3,794.9	4,042.4	15.6	247.5	-289.1	6.5	-6.7
Goods-producing sector	792.3	833.7	8.8	41.4	-47.2	5.2	-5.4
Agriculture	54.3	53.1	2.6	-1.2	-3.2	-2.2	-5.7
Natural resources ²	39.9	35.5	2.2	-4.4	-6.6	-11.0	-15.7
Utilities	25.1	24.0	1.0	-1.1	-1.9	-4.4	-7.3
Construction	229.3	254.0	6.1	24.7	-8.0	10.8	-3.1
Manufacturing	443.8	467.1	6.0	23.3	-27.5	5.3	-5.6
Services-producing sector	3,002.6	3,208.7	14.9	206.1	-241.8	6.9	-7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	585.2	636.1	8.2	50.9	-28.7	8.7	-4.3
Transportation and warehousing	187.0	216.9	4.6	29.9	-20.9	16.0	-8.8
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	242.3	247.4	4.4	5.1	7.1	2.1	3.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	343.5	335.3	6.0	-8.2	-10.7	-2.4	-3.1
Business, building and other support services	141.5	169.4	5.6	27.9	-11.4	19.7	-6.3
Educational services	298.3	307.7	5.5	9.4	1.1	3.2	0.4
Health care and social assistance	567.0	603.5	6.1	36.5	-4.1	6.4	-0.7
Information, culture and recreation	144.9	149.7	5.4	4.8	-31.7	3.3	-17.5
Accommodation and food services	126.7	161.4	5.9	34.7	-90.0	27.4	-35.8
Other services (except public administration)	131.1	143.0	3.8	11.9	-39.1	9.1	-21.5
Public administration	235.1	238.3	3.9	3.2	-13.5	1.4	-5.4
Ontario							
Total employed, all industries	6,398.6	6,776.5	21.0	377.9	-656.7	5.9	-8.8
Goods-producing sector	1,264.0	1,365.6	11.1	101.6	-103.5	8.0	-7.0
Agriculture	70.4	71.0	3.1	0.6	-3.3	0.9	-4.4
Natural resources ²	34.8	33.8	1.6	-1.0	1.3	-2.9	4.0
Utilities	48.7	50.4	1.9	1.7	-5.8	3.5	-10.3
Construction	467.5	501.6	7.4	34.1	-34.2	7.3	-6.4
Manufacturing	642.6	708.8	7.9	66.2	-61.6	10.3	-8.0
Services-producing sector	5,134.6	5,410.9	20.6	276.3	-553.1	5.4	-9.3
Wholesale and retail trade	888.8	996.2	10.8	107.4	-92.4	12.1	-8.5
Transportation and warehousing	345.3	351.0	6.2	5.7	-59.4	1.7	-14.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	601.0	604.9	6.8	3.9	25.5	0.6	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	637.6	631.9	8.8	-5.7	-52.0	-0.9	-7.6
Business, building and other support services	270.7	293.1	7.3	22.4	-15.4	8.3	-5.0
Educational services	469.6	498.2	7.8	28.6	-47.2	6.1	-8.7
Health care and social assistance	816.8	847.3	8.0	30.5	-55.2	3.7	-6.1
Information, culture and recreation	232.3	265.6	7.4	33.3	-44.7	14.3	-14.4
Accommodation and food services	242.9	284.5	8.4	41.6	-169.0	17.1	-37.3
Other services (except public administration)	243.3	251.4	5.6	8.1	-53.7	3.3	-17.6
Public administration	386.3	386.9	5.3	0.6	10.5	0.2	2.8

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
Manitoba							
Total employed, all industries	587.8	616.7	2.8	28.9	-32.9	4.9	-5.1
Goods-producing sector	137.2	141.4	1.7	4.2	-10.5	3.1	-6.9
Agriculture	27.4	26.2	0.9	-1.2	0.3	-4.4	1.2
Natural resources ²	4.7	5.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	8.5	0.0
Utilities	5.7	6.1	0.2	0.4	-0.3	7.0	-4.7
Construction	43.7	46.9	1.1	3.2	-2.6	7.3	-5.3
Manufacturing	55.5	57.1	1.0	1.6	-7.8	2.9	-12.0
Services-producing sector	450.6	475.3	2.7	24.7	-22.4	5.5	-4.5
Wholesale and retail trade	81.6	86.6	1.3	5.0	-1.8	6.1	-2.0
Transportation and warehousing	35.6	36.7	0.8	1.1	-6.1	3.1	-14.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	31.4	33.3	0.7	1.9	-0.3	6.1	-0.9
Professional, scientific and technical services	30.5	30.5	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.8
Business, building and other support services	21.8	23.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	6.0	3.6
Educational services	49.5	48.5	1.1	-1.0	-3.5	-2.0	-6.7
Health care and social assistance	93.9	98.8	1.3	4.9	-3.0	5.2	-2.9
Information, culture and recreation	17.0	19.7	0.9	2.7	-3.0	15.9	-13.2
Accommodation and food services	28.2	33.7	1.1	5.5	-8.5	19.5	-20.1
Other services (except public administration)	26.3	28.8	0.8	2.5	1.4	9.5	5.1
Public administration	34.8	35.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.0
Saskatchewan							
Total employed, all industries	507.5	537.8	2.5	30.3	-43.8	6.0	-7.5
Goods-producing sector	127.6	131.8	1.7	4.2	-13.9	3.3	-9.5
Agriculture	38.8	37.7	1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-2.8	-3.1
Natural resources ²	17.0	18.3	0.7	1.3	-5.0	7.6	-21.5
Utilities	5.4	5.8	0.3	0.4	-0.6	7.4	-9.4
Construction	36.9	40.0	1.1	3.1	-6.2	8.4	-13.4
Manufacturing	29.6	30.0	0.7	0.4	-0.9	1.4	-2.9
Services-producing sector	379.9	406.0	2.4	26.1	-30.0	6.9	-6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	77.0	82.9	1.2	5.9	-5.2	7.7	-5.9
Transportation and warehousing	22.9	26.8	0.7	3.9	1.1	17.0	4.3
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	29.1	29.1	0.6	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-1.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	26.2	27.5	0.7	1.3	-1.1	5.0	-3.8
Business, building and other support services	14.6	16.2	0.7	1.6	-0.1	11.0	-0.6
Educational services	41.8	41.7	0.9	-0.1	-2.5	-0.2	-5.7
Health care and social assistance	74.5	79.3	1.0	4.8	-1.0	6.4	-1.2
Information, culture and recreation	14.4	17.2	0.8	2.8	-4.7	19.4	-21.5
Accommodation and food services	22.0	23.5	1.0	1.5	-18.3	6.8	-43.8
Other services (except public administration)	25.5	29.1	0.7	3.6	1.1	14.1	3.9
Public administration	31.9	32.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	2.5	2.8
Alberta							
Total employed, all industries	1,997.2	2,088.8	10.3	91.6	-265.9	4.6	-11.3
Goods-producing sector	509.1	518.4	6.7	9.3	-78.2	1.8	-13.1
Agriculture	43.6	43.1	2.5	-0.5	-8.1	-1.1	-15.8
Natural resources ²	129.0	127.5	3.6	-1.5	-21.9	-1.2	-14.7
Utilities	21.1	20.2	0.8	-0.9	-3.6	-4.3	-15.1
Construction	194.3	210.8	4.9	16.5	-26.8	8.5	-11.3
Manufacturing	121.1	116.9	3.2	-4.2	-17.7	-3.5	-13.2
Services-producing sector	1,488.1	1,570.3	9.7	82.2	-187.8	5.5	-10.7
Wholesale and retail trade	269.5	295.7	4.8	26.2	-45.5	9.7	-13.3
Transportation and warehousing	116.4	116.3	3.1	-0.1	-25.0	-0.1	-17.7
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	105.9	111.7	2.4	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	169.7	163.8	3.8	-5.9	-18.2	-3.5	-10.0
Business, building and other support services	73.9	78.5	3.2	4.6	-4.3	6.2	-5.2
Educational services	141.9	138.4	3.7	-3.5	-19.1	-2.5	-12.1
Health care and social assistance	275.2	298.3	3.8	23.1	5.7	8.4	1.9
Information, culture and recreation	59.0	73.3	2.9	14.3	1.1	24.2	1.5
Accommodation and food services	85.2	97.1	3.9	11.9	-51.7	14.0	-34.7
Other services (except public administration)	92.2	96.2	3.4	4.0	-22.0	4.3	-18.6
Public administration	99.2	101.0	2.5	1.8	-14.4	1.8	-12.5

Table 6
Employment by province and industry, seasonally adjusted

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
British Columbia							
Total employed, all industries	2,185.9	2,304.0	10.9	118.1	-267.2	5.4	-10.4
Goods-producing sector	436.1	439.2	6.0	3.1	-48.8	0.7	-10.0
Agriculture	26.7	26.3	2.1	-0.4	1.5	-1.5	6.0
Natural resources ²	37.9	39.1	2.0	1.2	-5.2	3.2	-11.7
Utilities	18.4	19.3	0.6	0.9	6.3	4.9	48.5
Construction	198.4	206.6	4.4	8.2	-31.3	4.1	-13.2
Manufacturing	154.7	147.9	3.6	-6.8	-20.1	-4.4	-12.0
Services-producing sector	1,749.8	1,864.8	10.6	115.0	-218.4	6.6	-10.5
Wholesale and retail trade	339.5	355.6	5.6	16.1	-41.1	4.7	-10.4
Transportation and warehousing	116.0	119.5	3.3	3.5	-21.2	3.0	-15.1
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing	154.2	152.2	3.5	-2.0	-9.8	-1.3	-6.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	217.7	235.3	4.5	17.6	13.0	8.1	5.8
Business, building and other support services	82.4	84.5	3.3	2.1	-29.5	2.5	-25.9
Educational services	172.4	173.3	3.9	0.9	-2.0	0.5	-1.1
Health care and social assistance	294.0	303.8	4.2	9.8	-14.6	3.3	-4.6
Information, culture and recreation	87.9	90.0	4.1	2.1	-48.3	2.4	-34.9
Accommodation and food services	95.4	150.2	4.3	54.8	-31.1	57.4	-17.2
Other services (except public administration)	81.1	88.8	3.1	7.7	-29.2	9.5	-24.7
Public administration	109.2	111.7	2.3	2.5	-4.5	2.3	-3.9

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador							
Population	187.3	187.4	...	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.8
Labour force	117.2	117.8	0.9	0.6	-7.4	0.5	-5.9
Employment	105.0	104.1	0.9	-0.9	-11.2	-0.9	-9.7
Unemployment	12.3	13.7	0.5	1.4	3.8	11.4	38.4
Participation rate	62.6	62.9	0.5	0.3	-4.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	11.6	0.4	1.1	3.7	...	...
Employment rate	56.1	55.5	0.5	-0.6	-6.5	...	...
Halifax, Nova Scotia							
Population	380.9	381.5	...	0.6	9.1	0.2	2.4
Labour force	241.6	245.8	1.4	4.2	-11.3	1.7	-4.4
Employment	216.3	216.6	1.4	0.3	-26.8	0.1	-11.0
Unemployment	25.3	29.2	0.7	3.9	15.5	15.4	113.1
Participation rate	63.4	64.4	0.4	1.0	-4.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.5	11.9	0.3	1.4	6.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	56.8	0.4	0.0	-8.6	...	...
Moncton, New Brunswick							
Population	133.4	133.6	...	0.2	2.6	0.1	2.0
Labour force	86.6	88.1	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.7	0.7
Employment	79.1	80.1	0.9	1.0	-2.2	1.3	-2.7
Unemployment	7.6	8.0	0.4	0.4	2.8	5.3	53.8
Participation rate	64.9	65.9	0.7	1.0	-0.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.8	9.1	0.4	0.3	3.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	60.0	0.7	0.7	-2.8	...	...
Saint John, New Brunswick							
Population	107.9	107.9	...	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0
Labour force	64.8	65.2	0.8	0.4	-5.5	0.6	-7.8
Employment	57.6	57.6	0.8	0.0	-8.8	0.0	-13.3
Unemployment	7.2	7.5	0.4	0.3	3.2	4.2	74.4
Participation rate	60.1	60.4	0.7	0.3	-5.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.1	11.5	0.5	0.4	5.4	...	...
Employment rate	53.4	53.4	0.7	0.0	-8.8	...	...
Saguenay, Quebec							
Population	133.2	133.1	...	-0.1	-0.7	-0.1	-0.5
Labour force	76.7	77.0	0.9	0.3	-3.3	0.4	-4.1
Employment	66.5	67.2	0.9	0.7	-9.2	1.1	-12.0
Unemployment	10.2	9.9	0.3	-0.3	6.0	-2.9	153.8
Participation rate	57.6	57.9	0.7	0.3	-2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.3	12.9	0.4	-0.4	8.0	...	...
Employment rate	49.9	50.5	0.7	0.6	-6.6	...	...
Québec, Quebec							
Population	690.6	690.8	...	0.2	4.0	0.0	0.6
Labour force	435.5	442.3	3.3	6.8	-39.8	1.6	-8.3
Employment	383.6	389.5	3.4	5.9	-81.0	1.5	-17.2
Unemployment	51.9	52.8	1.3	0.9	41.2	1.7	355.2
Participation rate	63.1	64.0	0.5	0.9	-6.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.9	11.9	0.3	0.0	9.5	...	...
Employment rate	55.5	56.4	0.5	0.9	-12.1	...	...
Sherbrooke, Quebec							
Population	189.8	190.0	...	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	116.4	117.2	1.1	0.8	-1.8	0.7	-1.5
Employment	103.7	103.6	1.1	-0.1	-10.9	-0.1	-9.5
Unemployment	12.7	13.6	0.4	0.9	9.0	7.1	195.7
Participation rate	61.3	61.7	0.6	0.4	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	11.6	0.4	0.7	7.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	54.5	0.6	-0.1	-6.6	...	...
Trois-Rivières, Quebec							
Population	135.7	135.7	...	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Labour force	80.3	79.2	0.8	-1.1	-2.7	-1.4	-3.3
Employment	70.0	69.2	0.9	-0.8	-8.0	-1.1	-10.4
Unemployment	10.4	10.0	0.3	-0.4	5.3	-3.8	112.8
Participation rate	59.2	58.4	0.6	-0.8	-2.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.0	12.6	0.4	-0.4	6.9	...	...
Employment rate	51.6	51.0	0.6	-0.6	-6.2	...	...
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,555.5	3,559.7	...	4.2	54.9	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,265.5	2,297.1	8.3	31.6	-26.5	1.4	-1.1
Employment	1,947.5	1,949.2	8.5	1.7	-245.1	0.1	-11.2
Unemployment	318.0	347.9	4.6	29.9	218.6	9.4	169.1
Participation rate	63.7	64.5	0.2	0.8	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.0	15.1	0.2	1.1	9.5	...	...
Employment rate	54.8	54.8	0.2	0.0	-7.8	...	...

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	1,189.7	1,191.0	...	1.3	22.7	0.1	1.9
Labour force	770.7	768.8	4.5	-1.9	-29.5	-0.2	-3.7
Employment	705.6	696.0	4.5	-9.6	-60.3	-1.4	-8.0
Unemployment	65.1	72.8	2.0	7.7	30.8	11.8	73.3
Participation rate	64.8	64.6	0.4	-0.2	-3.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.5	0.2	1.1	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	58.4	0.4	-0.9	-6.3	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Quebec part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	283.9	284.1	...	0.2	3.2	0.1	1.1
Labour force	181.1	178.6	1.5	-2.5	-13.2	-1.4	-6.9
Employment	161.2	159.0	1.5	-2.2	-23.9	-1.4	-13.1
Unemployment	19.9	19.6	0.6	-0.3	10.8	-1.5	122.7
Participation rate	63.8	62.9	0.5	-0.9	-5.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.0	11.0	0.3	0.0	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.8	56.0	0.5	-0.8	-9.1	...	...
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario part, Ontario/Quebec							
Population	905.8	907.0	...	1.2	19.6	0.1	2.2
Labour force	589.6	590.2	4.3	0.6	-16.4	0.1	-2.7
Employment	544.4	537.0	4.3	-7.4	-36.4	-1.4	-6.3
Unemployment	45.2	53.2	1.9	8.0	20.0	17.7	60.2
Participation rate	65.1	65.1	0.5	0.0	-3.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.7	9.0	0.3	1.3	3.5	...	...
Employment rate	60.1	59.2	0.5	-0.9	-5.4	...	...
Kingston, Ontario							
Population	147.7	147.8	...	0.1	2.2	0.1	1.5
Labour force	86.8	88.1	0.8	1.3	-5.6	1.5	-6.0
Employment	77.4	77.2	0.8	-0.2	-12.1	-0.3	-13.5
Unemployment	9.4	10.9	0.3	1.5	6.5	16.0	147.7
Participation rate	58.8	59.6	0.6	0.8	-4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.8	12.4	0.3	1.6	7.7	...	...
Employment rate	52.4	52.2	0.6	-0.2	-9.1	...	...
Peterborough, Ontario							
Population	108.6	108.6	...	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2
Labour force	53.8	55.5	1.3	1.7	-10.4	3.2	-15.8
Employment	48.7	50.3	1.3	1.6	-12.1	3.3	-19.4
Unemployment	5.1	5.3	0.5	0.2	1.8	3.9	51.4
Participation rate	49.5	51.1	1.2	1.6	-10.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.5	9.5	0.7	0.0	4.2	...	...
Employment rate	44.8	46.3	1.2	1.5	-11.9	...	...
Oshawa, Ontario							
Population	350.9	351.2	...	0.3	6.3	0.1	1.8
Labour force	224.5	221.7	2.0	-2.8	-12.4	-1.2	-5.3
Employment	201.9	195.6	2.0	-6.3	-26.5	-3.1	-11.9
Unemployment	22.6	26.1	0.9	3.5	14.1	15.5	117.5
Participation rate	64.0	63.1	0.6	-0.9	-4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	11.8	0.4	1.7	6.7	...	...
Employment rate	57.5	55.7	0.6	-1.8	-8.7	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,667.6	5,675.2	...	7.6	131.5	0.1	2.4
Labour force	3,481.3	3,497.7	11.0	16.4	-191.3	0.5	-5.2
Employment	3,089.7	3,022.6	11.1	-67.1	-449.8	-2.2	-13.0
Unemployment	391.5	475.1	6.3	83.6	258.4	21.4	119.2
Participation rate	61.4	61.6	0.2	0.2	-4.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.2	13.6	0.2	2.4	7.7	...	...
Employment rate	54.5	53.3	0.2	-1.2	-9.3	...	...
Hamilton, Ontario							
Population	685.7	686.1	...	0.4	9.0	0.1	1.3
Labour force	426.1	422.0	3.5	-4.1	-15.0	-1.0	-3.4
Employment	382.0	371.0	3.7	-11.0	-45.3	-2.9	-10.9
Unemployment	44.0	51.0	1.4	7.0	30.3	15.9	146.4
Participation rate	62.1	61.5	0.5	-0.6	-3.0	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	12.1	0.3	1.8	7.4	...	...
Employment rate	55.7	54.1	0.5	-1.6	-7.4	...	...
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario							
Population	360.8	360.9	...	0.1	4.3	0.0	1.2
Labour force	195.9	195.4	2.2	-0.5	-12.0	-0.3	-5.8
Employment	171.3	170.0	2.2	-1.3	-25.7	-0.8	-13.1
Unemployment	24.6	25.3	0.9	0.7	13.6	2.8	116.2
Participation rate	54.3	54.1	0.6	-0.2	-4.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.6	12.9	0.4	0.3	7.3	...	...
Employment rate	47.5	47.1	0.6	-0.4	-7.8	...	...

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario							
Population	455.2	455.6	...	0.4	8.3	0.1	1.9
Labour force	301.1	297.2	2.4	-3.9	-24.1	-1.3	-7.5
Employment	270.0	260.9	2.4	-9.1	-44.6	-3.4	-14.6
Unemployment	31.1	36.3	1.1	5.2	20.5	16.7	129.7
Participation rate	66.1	65.2	0.5	-0.9	-6.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	12.2	0.3	1.9	7.3	...	...
Employment rate	59.3	57.3	0.5	-2.0	-11.0	...	...
Brantford, Ontario							
Population	119.4	119.5	...	0.1	1.6	0.1	1.4
Labour force	78.0	79.3	0.8	1.3	-5.6	1.7	-6.6
Employment	69.2	69.3	0.9	0.1	-11.5	0.1	-14.2
Unemployment	8.8	10.0	0.4	1.2	6.0	13.6	150.0
Participation rate	65.3	66.4	0.7	1.1	-5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.3	12.6	0.5	1.3	7.9	...	...
Employment rate	58.0	58.0	0.7	0.0	-10.5	...	...
Guelph, Ontario							
Population	142.0	142.2	...	0.2	3.4	0.1	2.4
Labour force	96.2	97.7	1.1	1.5	-2.4	1.6	-2.4
Employment	83.8	83.1	1.2	-0.7	-11.9	-0.8	-12.5
Unemployment	12.4	14.6	0.5	2.2	9.5	17.7	186.3
Participation rate	67.7	68.7	0.8	1.0	-3.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.9	14.9	0.5	2.0	9.8	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	58.4	0.8	-0.6	-10.0	...	...
London, Ontario							
Population	453.5	453.9	...	0.4	7.6	0.1	1.7
Labour force	266.7	266.3	2.6	-0.4	9.5	-0.1	3.7
Employment	235.4	232.7	2.6	-2.7	-11.0	-1.1	-4.5
Unemployment	31.3	33.6	1.1	2.3	20.5	7.3	156.5
Participation rate	58.8	58.7	0.6	-0.1	1.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.7	12.6	0.4	0.9	7.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.9	51.3	0.6	-0.6	-3.3	...	...
Windsor, Ontario							
Population	298.9	299.1	...	0.2	4.6	0.1	1.6
Labour force	162.5	161.4	1.9	-1.1	-21.8	-0.7	-11.9
Employment	135.4	136.9	1.9	1.5	-35.8	1.1	-20.7
Unemployment	27.1	24.5	0.9	-2.6	14.0	-9.6	133.3
Participation rate	54.4	54.0	0.7	-0.4	-8.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.7	15.2	0.5	-1.5	9.5	...	...
Employment rate	45.3	45.8	0.7	0.5	-12.8	...	...
Barrie, Ontario							
Population	182.9	183.1	...	0.2	3.5	0.1	1.9
Labour force	131.5	131.1	2.0	-0.4	5.6	-0.3	4.5
Employment	116.2	116.9	1.9	0.7	-0.7	0.6	-0.6
Unemployment	15.3	14.2	0.9	-1.1	6.2	-7.2	77.5
Participation rate	71.9	71.6	1.1	-0.3	1.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	11.6	10.8	0.7	-0.8	4.4	...	...
Employment rate	63.5	63.8	1.1	0.3	-1.7	...	...
Greater Sudbury, Ontario							
Population	141.2	141.1	...	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1
Labour force	83.0	82.2	0.8	-0.8	-7.9	-1.0	-8.8
Employment	76.0	74.6	0.8	-1.4	-10.8	-1.8	-12.6
Unemployment	7.0	7.7	0.4	0.7	2.9	10.0	60.4
Participation rate	58.8	58.3	0.6	-0.5	-5.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.4	9.4	0.4	1.0	4.1	...	...
Employment rate	53.8	52.9	0.6	-0.9	-7.7	...	...
Thunder Bay, Ontario							
Population	104.5	104.4	...	-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-0.3
Labour force	59.7	58.6	0.6	-1.1	-6.3	-1.8	-9.7
Employment	53.5	52.1	0.6	-1.4	-9.2	-2.6	-15.0
Unemployment	6.2	6.5	0.2	0.3	2.9	4.8	80.6
Participation rate	57.1	56.1	0.6	-1.0	-5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.4	11.1	0.4	0.7	5.6	...	...
Employment rate	51.2	49.9	0.5	-1.3	-8.6	...	...
Winnipeg, Manitoba							
Population	705.5	705.7	...	0.2	10.4	0.0	1.5
Labour force	458.4	459.8	1.4	1.4	-10.6	0.3	-2.3
Employment	411.2	406.1	1.5	-5.1	-39.7	-1.2	-8.9
Unemployment	47.2	53.6	0.8	6.4	29.0	13.6	117.9
Participation rate	65.0	65.2	0.2	0.2	-2.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.3	11.7	0.2	1.4	6.5	...	...
Employment rate	58.3	57.5	0.2	-0.8	-6.6	...	...

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
Regina, Saskatchewan							
Population	215.6	215.8	...	0.2	4.0	0.1	1.9
Labour force	139.1	139.5	1.0	0.4	-12.7	0.3	-8.3
Employment	124.4	123.4	1.0	-1.0	-21.7	-0.8	-15.0
Unemployment	14.7	16.2	0.5	1.5	9.1	10.2	128.2
Participation rate	64.5	64.6	0.5	0.1	-7.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.6	11.6	0.3	1.0	6.9	...	...
Employment rate	57.7	57.2	0.5	-0.5	-11.3	...	...
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan							
Population	280.8	281.1	...	0.3	6.3	0.1	2.3
Labour force	189.2	187.3	1.1	-1.9	-3.2	-1.0	-1.7
Employment	165.8	160.8	1.1	-5.0	-18.3	-3.0	-10.2
Unemployment	23.4	26.5	0.6	3.1	15.1	13.2	132.5
Participation rate	67.4	66.6	0.4	-0.8	-2.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.4	14.1	0.3	1.7	8.1	...	...
Employment rate	59.0	57.2	0.4	-1.8	-8.0	...	...
Calgary, Alberta							
Population	1,297.1	1,299.0	...	1.9	29.8	0.1	2.3
Labour force	876.3	881.7	4.3	5.4	-62.1	0.6	-6.6
Employment	758.5	744.2	4.4	-14.3	-135.0	-1.9	-15.4
Unemployment	117.8	137.5	2.6	19.7	72.9	16.7	112.8
Participation rate	67.6	67.9	0.3	0.3	-6.5	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.4	15.6	0.3	2.2	8.8	...	...
Employment rate	58.5	57.3	0.3	-1.2	-12.0	...	...
Edmonton, Alberta							
Population	1,206.8	1,208.4	...	1.6	26.6	0.1	2.3
Labour force	781.5	791.7	3.8	10.2	-63.2	1.3	-7.4
Employment	675.4	667.4	4.1	-8.0	-127.0	-1.2	-16.0
Unemployment	106.1	124.3	2.5	18.2	63.8	17.2	105.5
Participation rate	64.8	65.5	0.3	0.7	-6.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	15.7	0.3	2.1	8.6	...	...
Employment rate	56.0	55.2	0.3	-0.8	-12.0	...	...
Kelowna, British Columbia							
Population	169.1	169.3	...	0.2	3.9	0.1	2.4
Labour force	105.3	106.4	1.4	1.1	-4.6	1.0	-4.1
Employment	95.2	95.6	1.5	0.4	-10.6	0.4	-10.0
Unemployment	10.1	10.8	0.6	0.7	6.0	6.9	125.0
Participation rate	62.3	62.8	0.9	0.5	-4.3	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.6	10.2	0.5	0.6	5.9	...	...
Employment rate	56.3	56.5	0.9	0.2	-7.7	...	...
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia							
Population	160.9	161.2	...	0.3	4.5	0.2	2.9
Labour force	98.2	97.4	0.9	-0.8	-9.2	-0.8	-8.6
Employment	90.8	88.9	0.9	-1.9	-11.9	-2.1	-11.8
Unemployment	7.4	8.6	0.4	1.2	2.8	16.2	48.3
Participation rate	61.0	60.4	0.6	-0.6	-7.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.8	0.3	1.3	3.4	...	...
Employment rate	56.4	55.1	0.6	-1.3	-9.2	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,309.8	2,313.0	...	3.2	50.0	0.1	2.2
Labour force	1,412.2	1,419.6	5.8	7.4	-126.2	0.5	-8.2
Employment	1,260.5	1,233.8	5.9	-26.7	-248.4	-2.1	-16.8
Unemployment	151.7	185.9	3.2	34.2	122.3	22.5	192.3
Participation rate	61.1	61.4	0.3	0.3	-6.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.7	13.1	0.2	2.4	9.0	...	...
Employment rate	54.6	53.3	0.3	-1.3	-12.2	...	...
Victoria, British Columbia							
Population	325.7	326.2	...	0.5	6.5	0.2	2.0
Labour force	199.3	200.4	1.8	1.1	-1.8	0.6	-0.9
Employment	179.2	178.4	1.7	-0.8	-15.8	-0.4	-8.1
Unemployment	20.1	22.0	0.6	1.9	14.0	9.5	175.0
Participation rate	61.2	61.4	0.5	0.2	-1.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.1	11.0	0.3	0.9	7.0	...	...
Employment rate	55.0	54.7	0.5	-0.3	-6.0	...	...

... 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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Montréal, Quebec							
Population	3,559.5	3,563.9	...	4.4	54.9	0.1	1.6
Labour force	2,276.7	2,374.2	17.0	97.5	43.9	4.3	1.9
Employment	1,930.9	2,083.2	17.1	152.3	-110.7	7.9	-5.0
Unemployment	345.8	291.0	11.2	-54.8	154.5	-15.8	113.2
Participation rate	64.0	66.6	0.5	2.6	0.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.2	12.3	0.5	-2.9	6.4	...	...
Employment rate	54.2	58.5	0.5	4.3	-4.0	...	...
Toronto, Ontario							
Population	5,674.4	5,683.6	...	9.2	128.0	0.2	2.3
Labour force	3,460.9	3,641.4	22.8	180.5	-44.4	5.2	-1.2
Employment	2,926.8	3,125.9	22.8	199.1	-349.6	6.8	-10.1
Unemployment	534.1	515.5	15.3	-18.6	305.2	-3.5	145.1
Participation rate	61.0	64.1	0.4	3.1	-2.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	15.4	14.2	0.4	-1.2	8.5	...	...
Employment rate	51.6	55.0	0.4	3.4	-7.6	...	...
Vancouver, British Columbia							
Population	2,312.6	2,316.6	...	4.0	49.1	0.2	2.2
Labour force	1,406.5	1,487.9	12.1	81.4	-63.9	5.8	-4.1
Employment	1,208.4	1,276.0	11.9	67.6	-210.2	5.6	-14.1
Unemployment	198.1	211.9	7.6	13.8	146.3	7.0	223.0
Participation rate	60.8	64.2	0.5	3.4	-4.2	...	...
Unemployment rate	14.1	14.2	0.5	0.1	10.0	...	...
Employment rate	52.3	55.1	0.5	2.8	-10.4	...	...

... 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.

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 June 2019 and June 2020, unadjusted for seasonality

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
	thousands				%		
Canada							
2019	30,664.9	20,285.7	19,161.1	1,124.6	66.2	5.5	62.5
2020	31,118.5	19,323.2	16,807.0	2,516.2	62.1	13.0	54.0
Newfoundland and Labrador							
2019	440.8	261.6	229.2	32.4	59.3	12.4	52.0
2020	439.5	238.7	198.9	39.8	54.3	16.7	45.3
Avalon Peninsula							
2019	237.3	150.7	135.9	14.8	63.5	9.8	57.3
2020	237.9	140.5	121.1	19.4	59.1	13.8	50.9
South Coast–Burin Peninsula and Notre Dame–Central Bonavista Bay							
2019	118.8	61.9	51.2	10.7	52.1	17.3	43.1
2020	117.7	54.5	43.6	11.0	46.3	20.2	37.0
West Coast–Northern Peninsula–Labrador							
2019	84.7	49.0	42.1	6.9	57.9	14.1	49.7
2020	83.9	43.6	34.2	9.4	52.0	21.6	40.8
Prince Edward Island							
2019	128.2	86.6	79.0	7.6	67.6	8.8	61.6
2020	131.1	83.6	73.0	10.6	63.8	12.7	55.7
Nova Scotia							
2019	805.2	504.9	471.6	33.2	62.7	6.6	58.6
2020	815.4	476.0	415.5	60.5	58.4	12.7	51.0
Cape Breton							
2019	104.0	57.9	50.1	7.8	55.7	13.5	48.2
2020	103.6	52.6	42.8	9.8	50.8	18.6	41.3
North Shore							
2019	127.7	75.6	70.4	5.2	59.2	6.9	55.1
2020	128.1	68.9	60.0	8.9	53.8	12.9	46.8
Annapolis Valley							
2019	103.4	61.8	58.4	3.4	59.8	5.5	56.5
2020	103.9	54.7	48.3	6.4	52.6	11.7	46.5
Southern							
2019	97.8	52.2	48.4	3.8	53.4	7.3	49.5
2020	98.3	53.5	47.0	6.6	54.4	12.3	47.8
Halifax							
2019	372.4	257.3	244.3	13.0	69.1	5.1	65.6
2020	381.5	246.3	217.4	28.9	64.6	11.7	57.0
New Brunswick							
2019	630.4	391.7	361.2	30.5	62.1	7.8	57.3
2020	636.0	380.2	333.1	47.1	59.8	12.4	52.4
Campbellton–Miramichi							
2019	126.9	69.6	61.8	7.7	54.8	11.1	48.7
2020	126.8	67.5	55.9	11.6	53.2	17.2	44.1
Moncton–Richibucto							
2019	183.5	119.8	110.9	8.9	65.3	7.4	60.4
2020	186.2	118.2	105.6	12.6	63.5	10.7	56.7
Saint John–St. Stephen							
2019	143.0	91.6	85.8	5.9	64.1	6.4	60.0
2020	144.2	86.5	76.0	10.5	60.0	12.1	52.7
Fredericton–Oromocto							
2019	114.1	72.3	67.2	5.1	63.4	7.1	58.9
2020	115.9	69.0	60.7	8.2	59.5	11.9	52.4
Edmundston–Woodstock							
2019	62.9	38.3	35.5	2.9	60.9	7.6	56.4
2020	63.0	39.0	34.8	4.2	61.9	10.8	55.2
Quebec							
2019	7,041.3	4,582.8	4,358.7	224.2	65.1	4.9	61.9
2020	7,111.4	4,444.2	3,831.9	612.3	62.5	13.8	53.9
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine							
2019	75.6	40.3	35.1	5.2	53.3	12.9	46.4
2020	75.1	33.7	28.8	4.9	44.9	14.5	38.3
Bas-Saint-Laurent							
2019	167.7	99.8	94.7	5.2	59.5	5.2	56.5
2020	167.3	91.6	80.2	11.5	54.8	12.6	47.9
Capitale-Nationale							
2019	630.4	437.3	424.5	12.8	69.4	2.9	67.3
2020	633.5	392.7	348.0	44.7	62.0	11.4	54.9
Chaudière-Appalaches							
2019	353.7	227.5	221.6	6.0	64.3	2.6	62.7
2020	355.0	231.6	207.9	23.7	65.2	10.2	58.6
Estrie							
2019	276.9	171.8	165.6	6.2	62.0	3.6	59.8
2020	279.7	170.7	151.9	18.8	61.0	11.0	54.3
Centre-du-Québec							
2019	203.9	135.3	128.7	6.5	66.4	4.8	63.1
2020	205.0	127.1	112.4	14.7	62.0	11.6	54.8
Montérégie							
2019	1,287.6	846.7	810.1	36.6	65.8	4.3	62.9

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
2020	1,298.5	844.1	726.0	118.1	65.0	14.0	55.9
Montréal							
2019	1,748.1	1,160.7	1,078.0	82.6	66.4	7.1	61.7
2020	1,784.5	1,144.4	958.3	186.2	64.1	16.3	53.7
Laval							
2019	366.9	233.2	222.6	10.6	63.6	4.5	60.7
2020	372.1	227.3	197.9	29.5	61.1	13.0	53.2
Lanaudière							
2019	423.2	271.2	259.9	11.3	64.1	4.2	61.4
2020	426.2	300.6	260.0	40.6	70.5	13.5	61.0
Laurentides							
2019	515.9	331.4	321.9	9.6	64.2	2.9	62.4
2020	522.3	285.5	244.2	41.4	54.7	14.5	46.8
Outaouais							
2019	327.5	223.6	213.7	9.9	68.3	4.4	65.3
2020	330.5	205.1	182.1	23.0	62.1	11.2	55.1
Abitibi-Témiscamingue							
2019	119.9	81.4	77.3	4.1	67.9	5.0	64.5
2020	119.6	71.1	62.9	8.3	59.4	11.7	52.6
Mauricie							
2019	225.6	129.8	122.8	7.0	57.5	5.4	54.4
2020	225.7	131.7	114.9	16.9	58.4	12.8	50.9
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean							
2019	229.3	137.5	129.8	7.6	60.0	5.5	56.6
2020	228.3	132.8	110.2	22.6	58.2	17.0	48.3
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec							
2019	89.1	55.3	52.3	3.0	62.1	5.4	58.7
2020	87.9	54.0	46.4	7.6	61.4	14.1	52.8
Ontario							
2019	12,094.4	7,913.8	7,472.1	441.7	65.4	5.6	61.8
2020	12,309.0	7,523.2	6,583.0	940.2	61.1	12.5	53.5
Ottawa							
2019	1,159.1	776.3	735.4	40.9	67.0	5.3	63.4
2020	1,178.4	740.8	671.2	69.5	62.9	9.4	57.0
Kingston-Pembroke							
2019	386.9	239.1	227.4	11.7	61.8	4.9	58.8
2020	390.0	219.3	193.4	25.9	56.2	11.8	49.6
Muskoka-Kawartha							
2019	338.1	187.4	177.3	10.1	55.4	5.4	52.4
2020	342.0	180.7	161.6	19.1	52.8	10.6	47.3
Toronto							
2019	5,800.4	3,890.3	3,659.1	231.3	67.1	5.9	63.1
2020	5,933.9	3,711.4	3,205.7	505.7	62.5	13.6	54.0
Kitchener-Waterloo-Barrie							
2019	1,153.5	805.1	762.3	42.8	69.8	5.3	66.1
2020	1,177.2	758.6	667.6	91.0	64.4	12.0	56.7
Hamilton-Niagara Peninsula							
2019	1,260.6	798.5	759.8	38.7	63.3	4.8	60.3
2020	1,278.1	757.7	663.9	93.8	59.3	12.4	51.9
London							
2019	581.9	347.8	331.6	16.3	59.8	4.7	57.0
2020	590.9	352.9	311.8	41.1	59.7	11.6	52.8
Windsor-Sarnia							
2019	538.0	324.2	305.7	18.5	60.3	5.7	56.8
2020	542.7	284.1	242.2	41.9	52.3	14.7	44.6
Stratford-Bruce Peninsula							
2019	249.8	165.3	159.7	5.7	66.2	3.4	63.9
2020	251.2	159.1	143.8	15.3	63.3	9.6	57.2
Northeast							
2019	454.5	268.3	248.9	19.4	59.0	7.2	54.8
2020	453.3	261.3	235.0	26.3	57.6	10.1	51.8
Northwest							
2019	171.7	111.3	104.9	6.4	64.8	5.8	61.1
2020	171.4	97.4	87.0	10.4	56.8	10.7	50.8
Manitoba							
2019	1,035.3	693.2	657.5	35.7	67.0	5.2	63.5
2020	1,046.3	669.0	597.9	71.0	63.9	10.6	57.1
Southeast							
2019	95.4	63.7	61.9	1.8	66.8	2.8	64.9
2020	96.7	60.2	55.8	4.4	62.3	7.3	57.7
South Central and North Central							
2019	87.8	56.4	53.8	2.6	64.2	4.6	61.3
2020	88.6	55.6	51.9	3.7	62.8	6.7	58.6
Southwest							
2019	90.4	61.8	58.4	3.5	68.4	5.7	64.6
2020	90.8	56.5	50.5	6.0	62.2	10.6	55.6
Winnipeg							
2019	632.8	430.0	407.0	23.0	68.0	5.3	64.3
2020	642.8	420.5	371.0	49.5	65.4	11.8	57.7

Table 9 - continued

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

	Population	Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment rate
Interlake							
2019	76.2	48.1	45.7	2.4	63.1	5.0	60.0
2020	76.4	45.3	40.4	4.9	59.3	10.8	52.9
Parklands and North							
2019	52.6	33.2	30.7	2.5	63.1	7.5	58.4
2020	51.0	30.9	28.3	2.5	60.6	8.1	55.5
Saskatchewan							
2019	888.6	617.1	583.8	33.3	69.4	5.4	65.7
2020	894.1	590.7	520.3	70.4	66.1	11.9	58.2
Regina–Moose Mountain							
2019	274.9	201.4	192.3	9.2	73.3	4.6	70.0
2020	278.0	183.8	162.9	20.9	66.1	11.4	58.6
Swift Current–Moose Jaw							
2019	80.6	52.8	50.1	2.6	65.5	4.9	62.2
2020	80.1	54.3	48.6	5.7	67.8	10.5	60.7
Saskatoon–Biggar							
2019	315.6	216.7	204.0	12.7	68.7	5.9	64.6
2020	321.2	215.3	185.4	29.9	67.0	13.9	57.7
Yorkton–Melville							
2019	59.4	40.1	38.5	1.6	67.5	4.0	64.8
2020	58.4	37.5	34.3	3.2	64.2	8.5	58.7
Prince Albert and Northern							
2019	158.1	106.1	98.9	7.1	67.1	6.7	62.6
2020	156.5	99.9	89.1	10.8	63.8	10.8	56.9
Alberta							
2019	3,516.3	2,530.9	2,363.6	167.3	72.0	6.6	67.2
2020	3,572.5	2,383.6	2,031.4	352.2	66.7	14.8	56.9
Lethbridge–Medicine Hat							
2019	232.5	153.4	143.9	9.5	66.0	6.2	61.9
2020	234.5	141.3	127.4	13.8	60.3	9.8	54.3
Camrose–Drumheller							
2019	158.7	99.6	92.4	7.2	62.8	7.2	58.2
2020	158.3	104.4	91.0	13.4	66.0	12.8	57.5
Calgary							
2019	1,357.8	998.9	934.3	64.6	73.6	6.5	68.8
2020	1,389.5	947.0	805.3	141.7	68.2	15.0	58.0
Banff–Jasper–Rocky Mountain House and Athabasca–Grande Prairie–Peace River							
2019	273.3	199.4	188.0	11.4	73.0	5.7	68.8
2020	271.9	182.7	152.6	30.1	67.2	16.5	56.1
Red Deer							
2019	175.4	118.0	109.6	8.4	67.3	7.1	62.5
2020	176.8	118.8	102.9	15.9	67.2	13.4	58.2
Edmonton							
2019	1,206.0	870.9	810.0	61.0	72.2	7.0	67.2
2020	1,231.7	809.3	681.2	128.1	65.7	15.8	55.3
Wood Buffalo–Cold Lake							
2019	112.6	90.7	85.4	5.3	80.6	5.8	75.8
2020	109.9	80.1	70.8	9.3	72.9	11.6	64.4
British Columbia							
2019	4,084.5	2,703.2	2,584.4	118.8	66.2	4.4	63.3
2020	4,163.2	2,534.2	2,222.1	312.1	60.9	12.3	53.4
Vancouver Island and Coast							
2019	684.6	414.4	396.8	17.6	60.5	4.2	58.0
2020	696.3	399.2	352.6	46.6	57.3	11.7	50.6
Lower Mainland–Southwest							
2019	2,575.4	1,749.3	1,676.0	73.3	67.9	4.2	65.1
2020	2,634.5	1,616.3	1,411.1	205.2	61.4	12.7	53.6
Thompson–Okanagan							
2019	451.8	287.6	273.7	14.0	63.7	4.9	60.6
2020	459.4	279.4	250.5	28.9	60.8	10.3	54.5
Kootenay							
2019	123.2	76.5	72.1	4.4	62.1	5.8	58.5
2020	123.7	79.0	66.3	12.7	63.9	16.1	53.6
Cariboo							
2019	127.9	89.1	84.3	4.8	69.7	5.4	65.9
2020	128.4	80.5	71.9	8.6	62.7	10.7	56.0
North Coast and Nechako							
2019	66.1	45.4	43.3	2.1	68.7	4.6	65.5
2020	66.0	42.1	36.0	6.1	63.8	14.5	54.5
Northeast							
2019	55.4	40.9	38.3	2.7	73.8	6.6	69.1
2020	54.9	37.5	33.6	4.0	68.3	10.7	61.2

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

	May 2020	June 2020	Standard error ¹	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020	May to June 2020	June 2019 to June 2020
	thousands (except rates)			change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Yukon							
Population	30.1	30.2	...	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.7
Labour force	20.9	21.1	0.2	0.2	-1.4	1.0	-6.2
Employment	20.1	19.8	0.2	-0.3	-1.9	-1.5	-8.8
Unemployment	0.9	1.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	44.4	44.4
Participation rate	69.4	69.9	0.6	0.5	-5.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	4.3	6.2	0.5	1.9	2.2	...	...
Employment rate	66.8	65.6	0.7	-1.2	-7.5	...	...
Northwest Territories							
Population	32.5	32.5	...	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Labour force	22.3	21.9	0.2	-0.4	-1.5	-1.8	-6.4
Employment	20.5	19.7	0.2	-0.8	-1.8	-3.9	-8.4
Unemployment	1.8	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	16.7	10.5
Participation rate	68.6	67.4	0.7	-1.2	-4.8	...	...
Unemployment rate	8.1	9.6	0.7	1.5	1.5	...	...
Employment rate	63.1	60.6	0.7	-2.5	-5.8	...	...
Nunavut							
Population	26.5	26.5	...	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9
Labour force	14.3	14.0	0.2	-0.3	-2.4	-2.1	-14.6
Employment	11.9	11.9	0.2	0.0	-2.3	0.0	-16.2
Unemployment	2.4	2.1	0.1	-0.3	-0.1	-12.5	-4.5
Participation rate	54.0	52.9	0.7	-1.1	-10.4	...	...
Unemployment rate	16.6	15.3	0.8	-1.3	1.7	...	...
Employment rate	45.0	44.8	0.6	-0.2	-9.9	...	...

... 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	
June 2020										
15 years and over	14,936.4	36.0	1,103.44	29.87	12,740.7	39.1	1,226.86	2,195.7	18.1	387.30
15 to 24 years	2,085.0	29.8	554.97	17.76	1,270.8	38.2	745.69	814.2	16.8	257.27
25 years and over	12,851.4	37.0	1,192.42	31.84	11,469.9	39.2	1,280.17	1,381.5	18.9	463.92
Males	7,727.5	38.0	1,218.74	31.54	6,985.6	40.2	1,311.27	741.8	17.3	347.47
Females	7,209.0	33.9	979.84	28.09	5,755.1	37.8	1,124.40	1,453.9	18.5	407.62
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,741.2	36.3	1,199.88	32.73	4,196.4	38.4	1,285.56	544.8	19.8	539.84
No union coverage	10,195.2	35.9	1,058.59	28.54	8,544.3	39.4	1,198.03	1,650.9	17.6	336.96
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	13,184.4	36.6	1,149.90	30.77	11,553.8	39.1	1,255.04	1,630.6	18.6	404.90
Temporary employees	1,752.0	31.8	753.84	23.08	1,187.0	39.0	952.53	565.1	16.7	336.49
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,045.4	39.0	1,839.08	47.28	1,015.9	39.6	1,874.59	29.6	18.0	618.73
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,636.9	36.0	1,087.56	29.87	2,342.6	38.2	1,167.74	294.3	18.2	449.49
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,507.4	38.4	1,512.02	39.34	1,461.7	39.1	1,539.03	45.6	18.4	646.78
Health occupations	1,222.0	34.3	1,104.10	31.97	990.0	37.6	1,222.51	232.0	20.1	598.79
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,804.7	34.9	1,273.80	35.98	1,541.4	37.7	1,395.05	263.2	18.3	563.77
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	230.6	33.3	944.31	27.36	178.5	38.8	1,125.29	52.1	14.4	323.91
Sales and services occupations	3,385.4	31.8	648.00	19.42	2,311.8	38.2	820.31	1,073.6	17.8	276.96
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,037.1	40.1	1,135.58	27.90	1,900.9	41.7	1,192.11	136.1	18.4	346.23
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	337.5	40.0	986.28	23.97	293.0	43.6	1,091.13	44.5	16.6	295.77
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	729.5	39.7	968.11	24.22	704.8	40.4	989.97	24.7	19.1	343.40
June 2019										
15 years and over	16,480.0	35.5	1,021.11	27.83	13,679.0	39.2	1,157.11	2,801.0	17.6	356.90
15 to 24 years	2,635.2	28.6	514.78	17.11	1,474.4	38.4	730.09	1,160.8	16.0	241.31
25 years and over	13,844.8	36.9	1,117.48	29.87	12,204.7	39.3	1,208.70	1,640.1	18.8	438.71
Males	8,365.8	37.7	1,139.96	29.49	7,400.5	40.4	1,246.93	965.4	17.1	319.96
Females	8,114.1	33.3	898.57	26.13	6,278.5	37.8	1,051.25	1,835.6	17.9	376.33
Union coverage										
Union coverage	4,988.3	35.9	1,143.36	31.38	4,321.4	38.5	1,241.20	666.9	19.5	509.33
No union coverage	11,491.7	35.4	968.04	26.29	9,357.6	39.5	1,118.28	2,134.1	17.1	309.27
Job permanency										
Permanent employees	14,162.0	36.3	1,073.37	28.81	12,188.1	39.2	1,185.80	1,974.0	18.4	379.19
Temporary employees	2,318.0	30.9	701.79	21.85	1,491.0	39.3	922.60	827.0	15.8	303.70
Occupation										
Management occupations	1,045.7	39.6	1,811.08	45.73	1,021.4	40.1	1,841.64	24.3	16.1	526.16
Business, finance and administration occupations	2,817.7	35.8	1,010.88	27.88	2,485.5	38.2	1,090.95	332.2	17.7	411.83
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	1,475.2	38.3	1,438.84	37.57	1,418.7	39.1	1,471.35	56.5	18.6	622.19
Health occupations	1,215.6	34.0	1,056.45	30.84	950.9	37.7	1,181.48	264.6	20.5	607.18
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	1,913.4	34.2	1,158.12	33.21	1,584.4	37.7	1,299.15	329.0	17.4	478.98
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	337.5	30.2	756.15	23.77	234.9	38.1	985.33	102.7	11.9	231.86
Sales and services occupations	4,191.4	31.2	599.69	18.35	2,752.8	38.3	773.20	1,438.6	17.4	267.69
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	2,305.3	40.0	1,106.27	27.25	2,133.4	41.7	1,166.42	171.9	18.5	359.86
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	360.8	41.6	1,010.63	23.56	321.3	44.7	1,098.79	39.5	16.3	293.03
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	817.4	39.3	953.29	23.99	775.7	40.4	986.04	41.7	18.8	343.55

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

July 12, 2020 to August 8, 2020

	%
Newfoundland and Labrador	
St. John's	11.6
Newfoundland and Labrador ²	20.4
Prince Edward Island³	
Charlottetown	10.2
Prince Edward Island ⁴	14.3
Nova Scotia	
Eastern Nova Scotia	18.5
Western Nova Scotia	12.6
Halifax	11.8
New Brunswick	
Fredericton–Moncton–Saint John	10.5
Madawaska–Charlotte	10.1
Restigouche–Albert	16.8
Quebec	
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	17.7
Québec	12.3
Trois-Rivières	12.8
South Central Quebec	12.3
Sherbrooke	11.6
Montérégie	13.3
Montréal	15.3
Central Quebec	13.6
North Western Quebec	12.1
Lower Saint Lawrence and North Shore	13.7
Hull	10.8
Chicoutimi–Jonquière	12.9
Ontario	
Ottawa	8.5
Eastern Ontario	10.0
Kingston	12.1
Central Ontario	10.1
Oshawa	12.0
Toronto	13.5
Hamilton	12.3
St. Catharines	12.3
London	12.8
Niagara	13.5
Windsor	15.6
Kitchener	12.2
Huron	14.4
South Central Ontario	11.1
Sudbury	9.3
Thunder Bay	11.1
Northern Ontario	14.1
Manitoba	
Winnipeg	11.6
Southern Manitoba	10.3
Northern Manitoba	36.5
Saskatchewan	
Regina	11.1
Saskatoon	14.1
Southern Saskatchewan	12.4

Table 12 - continued

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

	July 12, 2020 to August 8, 2020
Northern Saskatchewan	22.8
Alberta	
Calgary	15.5
Edmonton	15.8
Northern Alberta	15.5
Southern Alberta	14.4
British Columbia	
Southern Interior British Columbia	12.7
Abbotsford	8.8
Vancouver	12.9
Victoria	11.3
Southern Coastal British Columbia	13.7
Northern British Columbia	14.6
Territories^{3,5}	
Whitehorse	5.9
Yukon ⁶	10.2
Yellowknife	6.7
Northwest Territories ⁷	14.0
Iqaluit	7.9
Nunavut ⁸	20.0

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

	June 2018	June 2019	June 2020	Standard error ¹	June 2019 to June 2020	June 2018 to June 2019	June 2019 to June 2020	June 2018 to June 2019
	thousands (except rates)				change in thousands (except rates)		% change	
Students 15 to 24 years²								
Population	2,347.6	2,380.4	2,400.2	33.9	19.8	32.8	0.8	1.4
Labour force	1,346.1	1,379.8	1,386.7	33.8	6.9	33.7	0.5	2.5
Employment	1,163.6	1,204.7	927.6	32.3	-277.1	41.1	-23.0	3.5
Full-time employment	392.3	400.0	352.3	22.9	-47.7	7.7	-11.9	2.0
Part-time employment	771.3	804.6	575.3	27.2	-229.3	33.3	-28.5	4.3
Unemployment	182.6	175.1	459.1	14.4	284.0	-7.5	162.2	-4.1
Participation rate	57.3	58.0	57.8	1.0	-0.2	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	13.6	12.7	33.1	1.0	20.4	-0.9	...	...
Employment rate	49.6	50.6	38.6	1.0	-12.0	1.0	...	...
Students 15 to 16 years²								
Population	713.6	725.9	727.0	5.4	1.1	12.3	0.2	1.7
Labour force	246.2	229.7	243.4	12.9	13.7	-16.5	6.0	-6.7
Employment	191.0	181.0	154.2	12.0	-26.8	-10.0	-14.8	-5.2
Full-time employment	10.7	11.1	28.8	5.0	17.7	0.4	159.5	3.7
Part-time employment	180.3	169.9	125.4	11.2	-44.5	-10.4	-26.2	-5.8
Unemployment	55.2	48.7	89.2	7.4	40.5	-6.5	83.2	-11.8
Participation rate	34.5	31.6	33.5	1.8	1.9	-2.9	...	...
Unemployment rate	22.4	21.2	36.6	2.5	15.4	-1.2	...	...
Employment rate	26.8	24.9	21.2	1.6	-3.7	-1.9	...	...
Students 17 to 19 years²								
Population	855.8	887.9	884.3	16.7	-3.6	32.1	-0.4	3.8
Labour force	525.4	568.5	577.3	18.6	8.8	43.1	1.5	8.2
Employment	460.5	488.6	396.0	18.1	-92.6	28.1	-19.0	6.1
Full-time employment	118.7	118.9	137.0	12.5	18.1	0.2	15.2	0.2
Part-time employment	341.8	369.7	258.9	16.5	-110.8	27.9	-30.0	8.2
Unemployment	64.8	79.9	181.3	9.2	101.4	15.1	126.9	23.3
Participation rate	61.4	64.0	65.3	1.8	1.3	2.6	...	...
Unemployment rate	12.3	14.1	31.4	1.6	17.3	1.8	...	...
Employment rate	53.8	55.0	44.8	1.8	-10.2	1.2	...	...
Students 20 to 24 years²								
Population	778.2	766.6	788.8	28.1	22.2	-11.6	2.9	-1.5
Labour force	574.5	581.6	565.9	25.3	-15.7	7.1	-2.7	1.2
Employment	512.0	535.1	377.4	24.5	-157.7	23.1	-29.5	4.5
Full-time employment	262.8	270.1	186.4	18.3	-83.7	7.3	-31.0	2.8
Part-time employment	249.2	265.0	191.0	18.9	-74.0	15.8	-27.9	6.3
Unemployment	62.5	46.5	188.5	8.1	142.0	-16.0	305.4	-25.6
Participation rate	73.8	75.9	71.7	2.0	-4.2	2.1	...	...
Unemployment rate	10.9	8.0	33.3	1.4	25.3	-2.9	...	...
Employment rate	65.8	69.8	47.8	2.1	-22.0	4.0	...	...
Other persons aged 15 to 24³								
Population	2,002.9	1,995.5	2,002.2	33.9	6.7	-7.4	0.3	-0.4
Labour force	1,651.0	1,658.0	1,604.5	32.8	-53.5	7.0	-3.2	0.4
Employment	1,489.0	1,503.5	1,242.2	31.9	-261.3	14.5	-17.4	1.0
Full-time employment	1,133.9	1,117.4	959.3	29.8	-158.1	-16.5	-14.1	-1.5
Part-time employment	355.1	386.1	282.9	19.8	-103.2	31.0	-26.7	8.7
Unemployment	162.0	154.5	362.4	14.0	207.9	-7.5	134.6	-4.6
Participation rate	82.4	83.1	80.1	0.9	-3.0	0.7	...	...
Unemployment rate	9.8	9.3	22.6	0.8	13.3	-0.5	...	...
Employment rate	74.3	75.3	62.0	1.0	-13.3	1.0	...	...

... 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									
June 2019	26.9	12.8	10.3	3.7	6.6	2.6	47.6	20.3	38.3
June 2020	30.2	19.1	11.4	4.7	6.6	7.8	63.2	40.8	37.7
Prince Edward Island									
June 2019	9.0	5.6	5.1	2.9	2.2	0.5	62.2	8.9	56.7
June 2020	10.9	7.3	5.3	3.2	2.1	2.0	67.0	27.4	48.6
Nova Scotia									
June 2019	56.1	34.7	30.6	9.4	21.1	4.2	61.9	12.1	54.5
June 2020	59.8	40.0	29.4	10.6	18.8	10.6	66.9	26.5	49.2
New Brunswick									
June 2019	39.5	25.9	22.5	10.8	11.7	3.4	65.6	13.1	57.0
June 2020	39.9	28.1	21.5	8.8	12.7	6.6	70.4	23.5	53.9
Quebec									
June 2019	526.6	348.6	311.1	103.9	207.2	37.5	66.2	10.8	59.1
June 2020	541.2	378.0	274.4	106.4	168.0	103.6	69.8	27.4	50.7
Ontario									
June 2019	1,028.2	574.8	496.2	154.6	341.6	78.6	55.9	13.7	48.3
June 2020	995.6	503.4	323.5	125.1	198.4	179.9	50.6	35.7	32.5
Manitoba									
June 2019	80.7	46.2	40.1	15.4	24.7	6.2	57.2	13.4	49.7
June 2020	85.8	51.1	38.6	17.3	21.3	12.6	59.6	24.7	45.0
Saskatchewan									
June 2019	64.7	36.1	31.9	11.0	20.9	4.1	55.8	11.4	49.3
June 2020	64.6	39.4	29.8	13.9	15.9	9.6	61.0	24.4	46.1
Alberta									
June 2019	245.1	127.5	104.9	40.5	64.5	22.5	52.0	17.6	42.8
June 2020	256.6	142.9	84.7	29.5	55.1	58.2	55.7	40.7	33.0
British Columbia									
June 2019	303.5	167.6	152.0	47.9	104.1	15.6	55.2	9.3	50.1
June 2020	315.6	177.3	109.0	32.9	76.2	68.3	56.2	38.5	34.5
Other persons²									
Newfoundland and Labrador									
June 2019	26.5	21.5	17.1	13.5	3.6	4.4	81.1	20.5	64.5
June 2020	23.0	17.6	14.2	10.5	x	x	76.5	x	61.7
Prince Edward Island									
June 2019	9.6	8.8	8.1	6.9	1.2	x	91.7	x	84.4
June 2020	8.4	7.9	6.5	6.2	0.4	1.4	94.0	17.7	77.4
Nova Scotia									
June 2019	51.9	43.5	40.1	30.3	9.6	3.4	83.8	7.8	77.3
June 2020	48.9	39.2	30.0	24.7	5.1	9.2	80.2	23.5	61.3
New Brunswick									
June 2019	40.5	33.1	29.8	23.9	6.0	3.1	81.7	9.4	73.6
June 2020	40.3	35.3	29.0	24.0	4.8	6.3	87.6	17.8	72.0
Quebec									
June 2019	369.4	319.8	296.3	222.9	73.3	23.6	86.6	7.4	80.2
June 2020	349.5	294.9	236.7	198.6	38.1	58.2	84.4	19.7	67.7
Ontario									
June 2019	798.6	641.3	572.7	421.3	151.5	68.5	80.3	10.7	71.7
June 2020	848.8	655.2	481.4	371.3	110.0	173.7	77.2	26.5	56.7
Manitoba									
June 2019	85.8	69.2	62.6	45.4	17.2	6.6	80.7	9.5	73.0
June 2020	80.8	66.4	56.1	39.1	16.9	10.4	82.2	15.7	69.4
Saskatchewan									
June 2019	67.0	55.4	50.3	40.0	10.4	5.1	82.7	9.2	75.1
June 2020	66.8	53.5	43.4	35.1	8.3	10.1	80.1	18.9	65.0
Alberta									
June 2019	261.4	219.3	203.5	157.5	46.0	15.8	83.9	7.2	77.9
June 2020	255.0	206.9	161.2	119.3	41.9	45.6	81.1	22.0	63.2

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									
June 2019	284.8	246.3	222.9	155.5	67.4	23.4	86.5	9.5	78.3
June 2020	280.9	227.9	183.7	130.0	53.7	44.2	81.1	19.4	65.4

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 June 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.

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